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THE CHINA PRESS
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SEEKING VATICAN'S AID TO NEGOTIATE PEACE CONDITIONS

Austria Puts Up New Offer, Hoping To Enlist Assistance Of Pope

BOAST IS FAILURE

Week Passes Since Britain Was Expected To Sue For Truce

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 26.—A telegram from Rome says that it is understood that Austria is negotiating a further offer of peace, through the medium of the Vatican and the favor of the Pope. The Daily Telegraph states that the Germans boast that they will force Great Britain to sue for peace, which boast was due for fulfilment a week ago.

'AWAY WITH BELGIUM,' KRUPP PAPER DEMANDS

Says Louvain Small Sacrifice Compared to What Flemings Have Reaped

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 28.—Krupp's organ, the Rhenische Westfalische Zeitung, unblushingly declares that Brussels is to be henceforth the bulwark of Low Germany. "The burning of Louvain, after all, was a small sacrifice compared to the good which the Flemings have reaped from it. Millions of German and Flemish throats must cry: 'Away with Belgium, which has ceased to exist.' Flemings should not forget that hundreds of thousands of Germans have died to secure their liberty."

Italian Drive Unchecked; Capture San Giovanni

Strengthen Positions In Julian Front And Take More Guns And Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 28.—An Italian official communique reports:—We strengthened our positions on the Julian front, captured the strongly-fortified trenches eastward and south-eastward of Jamiano, crossed the Timavo River, occupied San Giovanni, north-westward of Duino, captured nine six-inch guns and repulsed two violent counter-attacks in the Vodice sector and on the heights eastward of Gorizia.

Strong parties of the enemy penetrated a point in our line southward of Grozigna. We drove them out, taking 156 prisoners.

GERMANS CAN'T AGREE OVER POLAND REGENCY

Various New Administrative Bodies Are Admitted To Be at Loggerheads

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 28.—The German papers admit that things are not running smoothly in Poland, where the different bodies created by the Germans are at loggerheads, particularly regarding the Regency.

MR. JOHN M. DARRAH BACK

Mr. John M. Darrah, former American postal agent here, was among the American passengers returning to Shanghai yesterday from a short visit at home. Mr. Darrah will engage in business here.

The Weather

Local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 72.5 and the minimum 64.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 91.1 and 64.2.

Seven Weeks' Work Proves Americans' Determination To Secure Victory To Allies

$750,000,000 Already Advanced For Fighting Funds; 3,500 War-Planes Will Be Built Within Year

The following statement of things accomplished by the United States during the seven weeks which have elapsed since the declaration of war on Germany and also the present position as regards the South American Republics, is the copy of a telegram from the Department of State, Washington, as forwarded by Dr. Reinsch, the United States Minister at Peking. Consul-General Sammons adds to it: "I am very glad to be able to forward the same for publication on our American Decoration Day Anniversary."

During the seven weeks since the declaration of war, the following things have been accomplished, demonstrating America's complete participation in the war and her ability to give immediate and powerful aid:

The Selective Drafts Bill has been passed and placed in speedy operation, which will ultimately give an army of two million. Loan legislation has been passed and a law is in operation, with prospects of tremendous success. $750,000,000 has been advanced to the Allies.

Flotillas of American destroyers have been sent to the submarine zone, where they are effectively cooperating. Nine regiments of Engineers, one Army Division and an expeditionary force of Marines have been ordered to France. Ten thousand doctors, in addition to many nurses, have been ordered to England and France and hundreds have already gone.

With the Americans who are already members of the British and French armies, these additional units will shortly give a total of one hundred thousand Americans in France, equaling five German Army Divisions. The National Guard by August will be at its full war strength of four hundred thousand, an increase of two hundred and fifty thousand.

The Regular Army will be increased to nearly one hundred and eighty thousand men by ordinary enlistments and the navy personnel doubled by the same means. Forty thousand of the finest type of young Americans are now assembled in sixteen camps and are receiving intensive training to become officers.

Conferences with the British and French commissions are arranging the essentials of co-operation. They have completed a great industrial mobilisation, including that of two hundred and sixty-two thousand miles of railway. Arrangements have been made for the construction of thirty-five hundred war-planes and the training of six thousand aviators this year. Industrial firms of all parts of the nation are lined up for war work and the nation's natural resources have been inventoried and placed within reach of this country and her allies.

The announced policy of the Latin-American countries towards Germany in connection with the declaration of war by the United States is as follows: The Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela, neutral; Bolivia, relations broken April 14; Brazil, relations broken April 10; Cuba, war declared April 7; Dominican Republic, under military government of United States; Equador uncertain; Guatemala, relations broken April 27; Haiti, break under consideration; Honduras, relations broken May 17; Nicaragua, relations broken May 19; Panama, war declared April 19. All these countries have declared themselves in accord with the United States so far as the principles involved are affected.

THREE ENEMY ATTACKS BEATEN IN CHAMPAGNE

Germans Pierce Lines In Two Attemps At Teton But Are Thrown Back

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 28.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported:—In the Champagne, the enemy launched two attacks on Teton and east of that point. After at first succeeding in penetrating our lines, they were completely ejected.

The third attack on Casque broke down under our fire. Great artillery activity prevails in the Champagne.

The communique this afternoon reported: Three more attacks made by the enemy against Casque and Teton, in the Champagne, were completely repulsed. The enemy's artillery was fairly lively in the regions of Hill 304 and Mort Homme, on the left bank of the Meuse.

A detachment of French troops penetrated the enemy's second line in the region of Uffholz, in Alsace, found many German dead and brought back some prisoners.

French air-squadrons dropped six tons of bombs on military establishments and railway-lines, especially in the Champagne, in the region of Thionville. We brought down nine enemy air-craft, while two others were forced down in our lines and five in the enemy's lines.

London, May 28.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders north-westward of Cherisy and southward of Lens, inflicting casualties on the enemy and securing prisoners. We made successful raids northward of Armentieres and in the neighborhood of Wyteschaete, where we reached the German support line and took about thirty prisoners.

Reuter's special correspondent at French headquarters gives a graphic description of the position on California Plateau, on the naked top of which the French have held out for three weeks, behind hurriedly improvised defences. The men often only had one meal a day, while the appearance of a single head above the trenches was the signal for a tempest of shells.

The importance of the plateau lies in the fact that it marks the eastern extremity of the great crest overlooking, southwards, the Valley of the Aisne and, northwards, the Valley of the Ailette.

Eugene Chen Is Given Four Months' Sentence

Editor Of Peking Gazette Sent To Prison For Libelling Former Premier

Peking, May 29.—Eugene Chen, editor of the Peking Gazette, who had been arrested and kept in custody on a charge of libelling former Premier Tuan, was yesterday sentenced to four months' imprisonment after a speedy trial at the Court of Procurators here. No alternative was given in the form of a fine and it is expected that he will appeal.

Hurried Trial

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

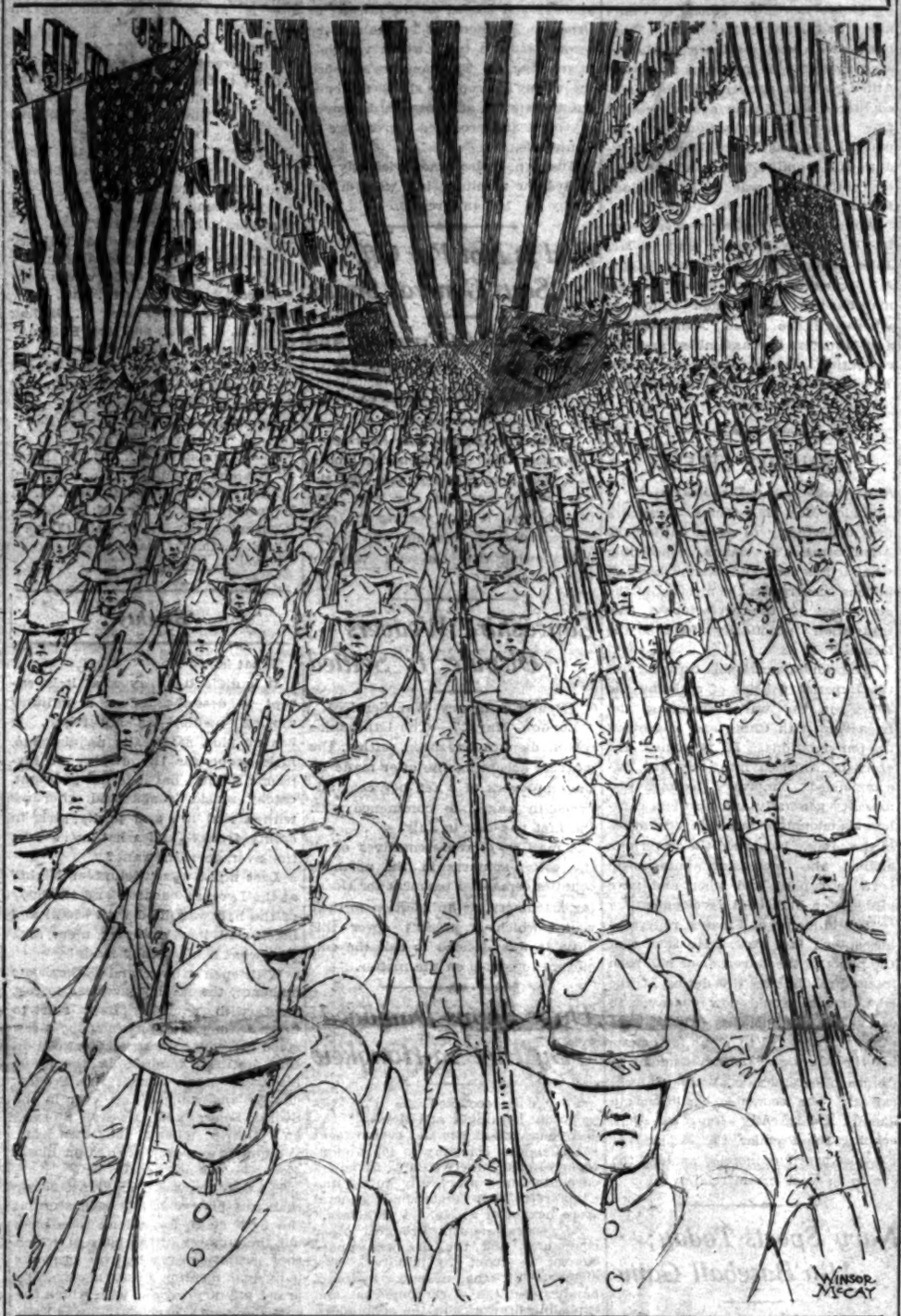
Peking, May 29.—Notwithstanding authoritative assurances that Eugene Chen, after a preliminary hearing of his case in camera, would be tried publicly, with at least three judges on the bench and with every opportunity to defend himself, he was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for four months, practically without the semblance of a trial. No notice was given of the trial and no opportunity was given to Mr. Chen to see his lawyer, call witnesses, or produce evidence. The trial was not held in public and it is not even known on what charges he has been found guilty.

The Peking Gazette, describing the efforts made to bail out Mr. Chen, says that, in its issue of Thursday, "we stated that we were in communication with Mr. Chen. This consisted of a ten minutes interview last Wednesday, in the presence of a procurator and his staff. Since then, no further communication with him has been permitted and the efforts made every day to obtain his release on bail have been defeated by one excuse or another.

"All the legal requirements in the matter of security and bondsmen were complied with and, on Saturday, from mid-day to 5 p.m., the bondsman was kept waiting on the Court premises while the application was submitted. No decision was given on Saturday and the matter had to be postponed till Monday, when, on renewing our application, we were informed that the case had been tried and judgment rendered."

A NEW SPIRIT IN MEMORIAL DAY!

But They Fight For The Same Old Principle



U.S. BUCKLING DOWN TO WAR, SAYS MR. HOLCOMB

Little Noise But Much Hard Work, View Of U.S. District Attorney

America has settled down grimly to her task in the great war according to Mr. C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney for China, who with Mrs. Holcomb returned yesterday to Shanghai.

"There is not the hurrahing and the crowding about the bulletin boards that marked the entrance into the war with Spain," said Mr. Holcomb, "but there is a silent determination and a tense realisation of the problem which is much more significant and pregnant of big accomplishments. The country stands a unit with each man waiting to be told just what is his bit. And each woman, too. Everywhere, even at dances and social gatherings, we saw women busy at knitting—mufflers, scarves, etc.—for the men of the army and navy. It took only a suggestion from the Navy League to get them started.

Mr. Holcomb said that the call was out in America for men of from 21 to 30.

"The understanding is that of the first men called, exception will be made of married men with dependent families, men working in munitions factories and men engaged in agricultural pursuits," he said. The selection had not been begun when I left the States, but the government was making a complete census of the country. Camps were being got under way in the different parts of the land and the country was being divided up into sections—there will be 8 or 16 of them—to facilitate the assembling and training of troops. Men were reporting to the officers' training camps when we left."

RAID ON FOLKESTONE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—Field Marshal Lord French announces that the chief damage in the aeroplane raid on Friday occurred at Folkestone.

Germans Abandoning Idea Of Destroying Mercantile Marine

Now Argue on Effect U-Boats Will Have on Britain's Economic Future

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 27.—The German Press, commenting on the speech made recently by Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, on the subject of submarine warfare, abandons the idea of the complete destruction of the British mercantile marine and speaks vaguely of the effects of submarine warfare on her economic future.

Isvolsky Not To Be Minister To London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 27.—The report that M. Isvolsky, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, has been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain is due to a misapprehension. There is no question of his appointment to London, though he will be replaced at Paris.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. June 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. June 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 7
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. K'kura M. June 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. June 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 22
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. June 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru June 10
The American mail is due here on or about June 2, per P.M. s.s. Ecuador or T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.

SUNG CHAO-JEN MURDER UP AGAIN IN THE COURTS

Former Official Accused Of Complicity In Assassination Tried In Mixed Court

The trial of Hong Chi-tsu, the aged former official who is accused of complicity in the assassination of Sung Chao-jen, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was begun in the Mixed Court yesterday. Sung was killed in the Shanghai-Nanking railroad station on March 20, 1913, while on his way to Peking.

Several sensational telegrams on which the prosecution will base its case were read in the opening address by Mr. R. F. C. Master, who is appearing for the prosecution at the request of the murdered minister's relatives. In his opening address Mr. Master also announced that the hearing in the Mixed Court would be confined to an effort on the part of the prosecution to establish a prima facie case, after which motion would be made that he be turned over to the Chinese authorities for trial.

One of the telegrams read was supposed to be from the accused to Ying Kwei-ching, who was arrested and convicted on a similar charge after the murder. This telegram, sent a few days before the murder, follows:

"Destroy Sung and Order of Merit will be recompense. Consider circumstances and act with discretion."

The second, alleged to be from Ying to the accused, follows:

"The ringleader of Liangshan is now again creating disturbances everywhere and the danger is really great. Urgent orders have been given to plan for his suppression and capture. Please report. Waiting instructions."

It was explained that the ringleader of Liangshan referred to Sung Chiang, the famous bandit chief of Liangshan in a well known fiction, the Shui Hu, and was meant here for Sung Chao-jen on account of the same surname.

An imposing array of attorneys was present at the trial. In addition to Mr. Master, Mr. L. K. Kentwell appeared for the prosecution. Mr. W. S. Fleming and Mr. J. G. Priestwood appeared for the defense. Mr. Mei Hua-chien was watching the case for the Chinese commissioner of foreign affairs and Mr. K. E. Newman for the police.

The case was adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 2.30.

LI CHING-HSI WON'T AGREE TO TAKE UP OFFICE OF PREMIER

Declines Selection, Despite Parliament's Approval Of Nomination

WANTS HOLIDAY

Strenuous Efforts Are Being Made To Secure Acceptance

TUCHUNS CHANGE

Failing With Wang Shih-chen, Now Support President's Man

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, May 29.—The attitude of Mr. Li Ching-hsi is still uncertain. He is reported to have again declined the Premiership, despite Parliament's approval of his nomination and it is even stated that he intends to leave for Peitaiho, to spend the summer.

Nevertheless, strenuous efforts are being made to induce him to accept his new post, which, it is hoped, will prove successful, especially as the Tuchuns, after their failure to persuade General Wang Shih-chen to accept the Premiership, appear willing to support Mr. Li Ching-hsi.

Li Ching-hsi Accepts Post; Arrives In Peking Today

(From The Chinese Press)

In reply to Li Ching-hsi's request to withdraw his nomination as Premier, President Li sa'd in a telegram Monday that General Wang Shih-chen had recommended him to be the Cabinet head and is willing to content himself with the office of the Minister of War. It was true that several military men had some misunderstanding over the nomination, but they are fully satisfied after the explanation given them by General Wang.

The President has sent Hah Hang-chang and Nu Chuan-chuan to Tientsin to escort Li Ching-hsi to Peking. The Cabinet announced that Li will be in the capital today.

General Chang Hsun has sent a telegram to Li, congratulating him upon his success, stating that Li should be the hope of the people and will be looked upon as the sweet drops of water after a lengthy droughty season. It is expected that a circular telegram will soon be despatched from Hsuchow supporting the new Premier.

The new Cabinet will most probably include Tong Shao-yi, but his nomination is not being strenuously advocated by his party. Besides Tong, Parliament will leave all the other nominees to the hands of the President and the Premier. A majority of the Members are opposed to having Parliamentarians appointed to fill executive offices. The Chen-shuhui, to which Chang Yao-chen and Kuo Chung-hsiu belonged, decided that both should remain outside the Cabinet, since they were once legislators.

Upon his election, Premier Li had telegraphic communication with General Chang Hsun on the proposed amendment of the Provisional Constitution. Certain agreements have already been arrived at in the mediation between Parliament and the Military Governors. Li sent his secretary, Chang Chi-whang, to Peking Monday to make preparations for his arrival. Chang is expected to be gazetted as Chief Secretary of the Cabinet upon its organisation.

Twelve Tuchuns, including Meng En-yuen, Li Chen, Tsao Kan, Tien Chung-yuoh and Tsiang Yi-shin, jointly wired to Li and requested him to assume his office immediately. Meng and General Wang Tsang-yuen have also explained to President Li Yuan-hung that the memorandum demanding the dissolution of Parliament was signed contrary to their will.

The Japanese Minister, Baron G. Hayashi, called on the President Monday and expressed the approval by the Japanese Government of the action of the President during the recent political crisis. He wished to be advised of the proposed personnel of the new cabinet. Mr. Li answer-

ed that the new Premier will be authorised to make the appointments according to his own judgment, as he himself did not want to participate in the selection at all. The question of the diplomatic relationship between the two countries was brought up and discussed for more than an hour.

From the Chinese Press

The government has granted the application filed by General Tai Kan, military governor of Szechuen, to allow him to retain the salt gabelle returns of his province for the months of May and June to be utilised for military expenses. Three thousand were killed during the clash between the Yunnanese and Szechuen troops. The families received $20 each for every members killed and $8 each for every one injured.

In another telegram General Tai asked to be relieved from his present office. General Yin Chen-yen wired at the same time that no-one other than Chen Tsen-hsuan will be able to handle the situation in Szechuen.

Liang Chi-chiao left Tientsin for Shanghai Monday. The several Tuchuns who returned to the Capital after their sudden departure to Hsuchow are now gradually leaving for their respective posts. General Tsao Kan went to his Paoting office Monday.

Frawley Company Opens Next Monday

'Fair And Warmer,' American Farce Success, To Be First Offering At Lyceum

The American stock company headed by T. Daniel Frawley, which arrives here by the Shinyo Maru Saturday, will open its engagement at the Lyceum Theater Monday evening. The first play to be given will be Avery Hopwood's great farce "Fair and Warmer." This play has been one of the notable successes in the United States, having run continuously for two years. Booking for the first performances will open tomorrow at Moutrie's.

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES TO BE HELD EARLY TODAY

Sailors And American Company, S. V. C., Parade At 8.30 To Bubbling Well Cemetery

America pays honor to her soldier dead today and in Shanghai Americans will observe Memorial Day with military exercises, addresses, fitting music and all of the ceremonies which distinguish May 30 at home. The interned naval men, members of the American Company of the Volunteer Corps, and staff of the American Consulate will join in the official celebration.

The S. V. C. men and a large contingent from the gunboats in port will assemble this morning at the race course. They will fall into formation and leave the course at 8.30 headed by an escort of mounted police and the Municipal Band, marching to Bubbling Well Cemetery.

Consul-General Sammons, master of ceremonies, will open the exercises before the cemetery chapel with an address. The Right Rev. F. R. Graves of the American Church Mission will make the opening prayer which will be followed by a patriotic hymn by the band and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Bessie Abbott. The principal address of the day will be made by the Rev. D. W. Lyon of the National Committee, Young Men's Christian Association of China and after his speech the assemblage will join in singing America. The Rev. G. F. Fitch of the American Presbyterian Mission will pronounce the benediction.

After these exercises the Volunteer Corps members will fire volleys in salute over the graves of the American soldier and sailor dead and the buglers of St. John's University bugle corps will sound taps.

In case of inclement weather the services will be held inside the chapel. The entire American community and its friends are cordially invited to attend.

Memorial Day originated in the northern states of the United States during the American Civil War when was begun the decoration with flags and flowers of the graves of soldiers who fell in the war. Before the close of the war several southern states were celebrating the 30th of May but there was no fixed date in the north until 1868 when Commander-in-Chief John A. Logan of the Grand Army of the Republic issued an order designating May 30 of that year as a date "for strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in the defense of their country during the late rebellion." In 1882 the Grand Army proclaimed the proper name to be "Memorial Day"—not Decoration Day. It was a legal holiday in all save a few states by 1910, though some of the southern states observed different dates.

British Workers Vote For Fight To Finish

Specially Cordial To United States and Russia; Ministers Given Ovation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 27.—A great and enthusiastic demonstration, organised by the British League of Workers, took place in Hyde Park, today. The demonstrators were addressed by Members of the House of Commons and leading Laborites. They passed with acclamation a resolution sending fraternal greetings to all the Allied peoples, particularly the United States and Russia and expressed the fixed determination of all patriotic Britons in the United Kingdom and Dominions beyond the seas to continue the war to a victorious finish.

Appreciative messages were sent to the Prime Minister and to Mr. John Hodge, the Minister of Labor. A procession was formed which marched to the French Embassy, where all the Allied Ambassadors and Ministers had assembled and the resolution was presented to them. The diplomats replied, amid stirring scenes of enthusiasm.

TERAUCHI'S DEFENCE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, May 29.—Count Terauchi's first opportunity to again outline the Administration's claims concerning what it has done and what it has left undone occurred at the meeting of the governors of the prefectures. The translation practically follows the formula. It says:

"The administration is carrying out the Imperial policies of assisting the Allies in the war, cementing the friendship with China and improving foreign relations. It welcomed the entry of America into the war, recommended improved commercial morality generally and also less careless abandonment in public utterances in the press. It warned the Governors against the increasing antagonism between capital and labor and gave pledges for industrial development."

"The Minister of Finance reiterated his speech last year. He said that the plans of the Government had been interrupted by the dissolution of the Diet, but it would now endeavor to carry out its policies, which were especially devoted to plans for assisting the Allies and the development of China in conjunction with Chinese capital. The economic conditions in Japan had greatly improved, but, echoing the Premier, the Minister of Finance urged economies against the oncoming vast commercial war.

Navy Sports Today; Also Baseball Game

American Sailor Athletes Contest At Recreation Grounds And Play Shanghai At 3

The American Navy Sports, in connection with Memorial Day, will take place this afternoon at the recreation grounds. In addition there will be a baseball game, the Shanghai club meeting a team selected from the gunboats at 3 o'clock.

BRITISH MONITORS PLAY HAVOC WITH AUSTRIANS

Single Shot Demolishes Train; Station, Viaduct and Aerodrome Laid Flat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—Special correspondents relate the performances of British monitors in the Gulf of Trieste, when they were bombarding the Austrian rear. The first shot was fired at dawn and landed on the railway at Prosecco, just north of Trieste and the second struck a train, which vanished in ghastly ruin. The monitors smashed the enemy's aeroplane sheds, flattened out the station at Prosecco, destroyed a viaduct and produced a great fire at Contevello.

Austrian hydroplanes viciously attacked the monitors, but were driven off by the Italian aircraft.

End Is Not Far Off, Says General Smuts

'Great Deal Of Creaking And Cracking', Is Herald Of Finish, He Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 26.—General Smuts, in a speech at Stepney, said that the war would not last for ever. He thought that it was nearing the end, a great deal of creaking and cracking showing that the end was not very distant.

Lancashire Weavers' Dispute Is Settled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 27.—The Lancashire cotton dispute has been settled, the weavers accepting the offer made by the employers of a ten per cent advance in wages, to commence with the first pay-day in July.

A meeting of representatives of all the cotton-spinners in the northern counties demanded payment for cleaning machinery, as an addition to their wages, which at present cover this duty. It was decided to ask the employers to confer on the matter.

Three Shops Damaged By Fire In Hongkew

Four calls occupied the Fire Department last night and Monday.

A police call at 6.40 last evening sent the Hongkew company to 403 Chaoufoong Road where they found a carpenter shop practically gutted and a cigarette shop and small general store next door at No. 404 all ablaze.

A general alarm brought other companies and the fire was under control in about 20 minutes. The distance of the nearest hydrants handicapped the work somewhat and exploding fireworks in the shop added to the danger, spreading flames to Nos. 401 and and 402, which were slightly damaged.

On Monday evening Companies 2, 4 and 7 responded to a call on Tong Dong Ka Loong where a leaky light had fired a joss house at No. PP921. Shops and houses at Nos. PP922, 923 and 924 were slightly damaged. Fires at a Chinese school at I. 87 Kuling Road and a Chinese ham shop at P. 539 Nanking Road were extinguished by inmates by the time companies arrived.

Concert This Evening To Aid War Orphans

Fine Musical Program, Including Singing by Chorus of 50, Arranged By Mr. Hurry

The concert in aid of the Sailors' War Orphans Fund will be held this evening at the Olympic Theater and patrons are promised an excellent and elaborately arranged program of entertainment. Mr. R. B. Hurry has the direction of the numbers. Booking is at Moutrie's. The program follows:

Two eight part motets:—
"The Surrender of the Soul" Cornelius
"Hymn to the Trinity" Tschaikowsky
"Five English Folk Songs" arranged by R. Vaughan Williams
(a) "The Dark-eyed Sailor"
(b) "The Spring Time of the Year"
(c) "Just as the Tide was Flowing"
(d) "The Lover's Ghost"
(e) "Wassail Song"
"An Elizabethan Fragment" Ronald B. Hurry
All for unaccompanied Chorus.
Chorus will consist of 50 voices conducted by R. B. Hurry, Mus. B.
Variations for Two Pianos .... Sinding
Mrs. S. J. Powell and Mrs. F. Sem.
Vocal Quartets "Madrigal" from the "Mikado" "Tower Green" from the "Yeoman of the Guard"
Selection of Songs. "Land of Hope and Glory."
"In Haven," "Where Corals Lie" ..... E. Elgar
"The Fairy Lough" .....Stanford
The vocalists will be: Mrs. A. R. Duncan (Soprano), Mrs. N. Mathieson (Contralto), Mr. H. F. Bell (Tenor), Mr. R. A. Curry (Bass).

'Blighty'

What is "Blighty?"

It is difficult to say what it is, except to describe it as a military musical medley—as advertised. It has no plot, practically no dialogue, little scope for the display of histrionic ability, but it is full of bright, catchy music, songs and choruses with a real lilt, and pretty girls in dainty frocks—and what more does the average man want?

Last night was "Volunteer Night" at the Lyceum Theater, and the body of the hall was filled with khaki and black-clad local military men, and, Oh! what a noise they made!

With such a large and enthusiastic audience, the medley, needless to say, went with a swing from start to finish. Among the principals, a few stood pre-eminent—Mrs. Isherwood, in the prettiest number in the whole piece, "No Man's Land"; Mrs. Poskitt, dainty and tuneful as ever in the Swing Song; and Messrs. Stormes and Currie among the men. Mr. Whitamore's part fitted him like a glove; he did not have to act.

The dancing was, if anything, better than anything that has been seen on the local stage for a long time past, but the lateness of the hour at which the performance was over prevents individual mention being made. The grand military review, with which the entertainment concluded, was admirably conceived and magnificently carried out.

The author, Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow, the musical composer, Mr. M. D. Silas, and the producer, Mr. G. R. Wingrove have every reason to be proud of "Blighty," the 176th production of the A. D. C., and well deserved the applause which greeted them last night when called before the curtain.

There are to be only two more performances—on Thursday and Saturday next.

Obituary

Consul Kourdiaeff

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 29.—The Russian acting Consul-General at Harbin, Mr. I. P. Kourdiaeff, died there suddenly, yesterday evening.

20,000 SOCIALISTS IN SPAIN DEMAND BREAK

Must Decide In Allies' Favor 'And Accept All The Consequences'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, May 28.—Yesterday, an enthusiastic meeting of 20,000 Socialists and Republicans passed resolutions declaring that Spain cannot remain indifferent and isolated in the war and she must decide her policy in favor of the Allies and must break relations with Germany, owing to the German outrages against Spain's neutrality and accept all the consequences from it.

NO PEACE FOR RUSSIA IS PEASANTS' RESOLVE

Delegates to Congress Unanimously Declare Separate Agreement Impossible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 27.—The Congress of Peasants' Delegates has passed, practically unanimously, a resolution repudiating the idea of a separate peace.

General Dragomiroff, who is in command of the Russian armies on the northern front, addressing a congress of delegates at Riga, declared that a separate peace is impossible, because it will not assure the liberty of the Russians, who ought to help their allies to crush German militarism and thus definitely consolidate the Revolution.

The Congress of Officers' Delegates passed a resolution declaring that the salvation of the Fatherland demands the exertion of all the country's efforts and calling on all officers to extend the hand of brotherhood to soldiers and workers.

SINK BRAZILIAN SHIP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, May 27.—Thirty survivors from the Brazilian steamer Santa, which has been torpedoed by a German submarine, have been landed.

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13761

News Brevities

Word reached the police department yesterday of the death in action of Mr. William Coles, formerly Sergeant at Bubbling Well station. He was killed in Egypt March 26 while with the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Essex regiment. Mr. Coles was on the force here about 5 years and went home with the second contingent.

• • •

Baron Fujimura of the M.B.K. and Lady Fujimura left for Japan Monday to be absent about two months.

• • •

Charged with stealing a can of milk from the Yangtsze wharf, an Indian named Sher Singh was remanded in the British Police Court yesterday.

• • •

Mr. W. E. Schroeder, of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, left yesterday on nine months' leave of absence. He is travelling via Siberia, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Schroeder.

• • •

Members of the Shanghai Cricket Club will hold their annual general meeting in the pavilion at 6 p.m. Thursday. Members are requested to bring the reports and accounts which have been sent them.

• • •

Chung Ling-soo, the illusionist who has mystified large audiences nightly at the Victoria Theater, will give a complete change of program tonight. In addition to his new tricks and illusions the company supporting him will introduce new songs, dances and sketches. It will be a completely new program.

• • •

The new Union Pacific railroad map of the United States, for use in offices and schools, has been received by THE CHINA PRESS from Gaston, Williams and Wigmore. The map is large enough to permit of great detail without losing clearness and is of great value to business men, and educators and others.

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NO RUTHLESS WAR WITH THE U. S. IS AIM OF GERMANY

To Do Nothing That May Inflame America or Fan War Spirit Is Course Decided On By Kaiser's Ablest Leaders

WON'T BOMBARD NEW YORK WITH U-BOATS, SAYS ONE

Bitter Against Wilson for Attempt to Incite the German People—Hope Russia Will Help Bring Peace by Fall

By Cyril Brown

Copenhagen, April 21.—To the World correspondent, able for two and a half years to study German policy and official psychology at the source, the present German attitude toward America marks an important turning-point into an alomst radically new course.

The mailed-fist impulse would normally have been to answer America's declaration of a state of war with Imperial rhetoric, "proudly picking up the gauntlet hurled down by America," followed immediately by the proclamation of a barred zone along the whole Atlantic coast of America, carrying the submarine war aggressively into American waters, and doing the utmost to stir up Mexico and interest Japan in American real estate.

A policy of heavy-handed hostility in the eventuality of America declaring war was broadly hinted at in the Kaiser's enthusiastic remark to an Austrian interviewer in January about "making front against the Anglo-Saxon world," and for some time after America's entry the decision still wavered in the balance between an aggressively active and a passively defensive policy toward America.

When I left Berlin, however, the decision had finally fallen in the highest quarters, where the Bernstorffian idea that hard-headed common sense discretion is the better part of mailed-fist valor, at least in the present status of the world war, had won out.

Nothing to Inflame America

I received authoritative confirmation of this in an informal farewell audience with a high military personage who had just returned from Great Headquarters, where he had conferred with Ludendorff among others, and who was, therefore, in a position to reflect certain views held by the highest leadership.

The essence of the present German policy toward America—which, of course, is subject to change without notice should unforseen circumstances arise to change the situation completely—is and will presumably continue to be, to do nothing calculated to inflame America and fan the war spirit of American public opinion to such a degree that America will throw all its resources into a finish war on Germany.

This prudent policy of passivity toward America, I gathered, was dictated principally by the desire to leave open the back door to an ultimate better understanding with America when the world war is liquidated at the peace conference.

Furthermore the policy of passivity was dictated by the fear that, should the war with America take on the embittered character of a fight to the finish, it might serve to ruin the budding hopes of peace with Russia, and lastly, it would make Germany's isolation permanent, a most unwished for consummation, since thinking Germans fully realise that Germany will need America badly after the war. The authoritative German idea at present, therefore, it summarisable as follows:

Just a Platonic War

"Let us make the best of a bad business, and have a purely platonic state of war if possible; a theoretical war, involving no embittered enmity and lasting animus."

My high military informant gave the authoritative German watchword in the face of America's entry into the ranks of enemies as "Kaltes Blut Bewahren" saying: "We are going to keep cool-headed."

"We aren't going to bombard New York with our submarines, or anything like that" he added, with a smile as if fully realising the futility of trying to make war on America. "We don't want to do anything to arouse the American people still further against us. We don't, for instance, want to intern the Americans in Germany, or even consider and treat them as enemies.

He expressed the view held in the highest military quarters that the world war would be ended long before America could unfold its full military strength, and that consequently America's titanic war preparations caused them no concern. On the contrary, my informant expressed the following remarkably frank German view:

"Thinking objectively, we realise that President Wilson would not have done his full duty to his country had he not seized the present opportunity to accomplish his preparedness programme, and that, as a result of the state of war with Germany, America will gain the positive benefit of the adequate army it needs, though as Germans it is, of course, unpleasant for us that we should have to be the springboard for Wilson to reach his goal of preparedness.

Resent Wilson's Message

"We seek, however, to view America's war preparations objectively, in the hope that the war will be over before they are consummated, and we are not embittered by the fact that America feels the need of a large army, and is setting out to get it.

"What has aroused the keenest resentment, however, my informant added, "is the fact that Mr. Wilson in his war message tried to drive a wedge between our Kaiser and the German people."

This bitterness ranking in German hearts, not over the fact of America's entry into the war, but over the Wilsonian distinction between the present German Government and the German nation, will not, however, be permitted to influence the authoritative German attitude toward America in what is felt to be the last phase of the world war. For the highest military quarters, I have learned, see peace in sight for late summer or early fall. German military reasoning can be summarised as follows:

The last great battle in the west has already started, and the decision must come in the west this summer. The post-revolutionary peace sentiment in Russia is so strong that if it does not actually crystallise into a separate peace, it will, at the very least, result in a virtual armistice on the east front.

Toward the latter part of the summer, possibly sooner, this should enable Germany to concentrate her maximum strength in the west. But for America's entry into the war there would have been peace in sight by the latter part of spring. America's entry will prolong the war from four to six months. It will take this length of time for the moral effect of America's participation to wear off.

Force England to Talk Peace

Meanwhile the greatest French and British offensive will take the course of all former offensives, until, under the increasing pressure of the submarine war, and the realisation that America's support is essentially moral and financial—but militarily immaterial—England will see the futility of continuing the struggle in the west, abandon the idea of crushing Germany and accept a proposal to talk peace on the Wilsonian basis of neither victors nor vanquished.

To this optimistic military view of the world's war windup there is one other interesting angle—America's now assured and prominent participation in the peace conference will not be unwelcome, except to the small and vociferous band of super-patriots, ultra-conservatives and pan-Germans, whose death knell, however, was sounded by the Russian revolution and America's entry.

I found the military optimism pervading the Foreign Office as well when, following the Gerardian precedent of taking a formal farewell of Secretary Zimmermann, I noted that the literary statesman had fully regained his composure, temporarily ruffled by the Mexican expose, and even most of his old, good natured optimism.

While I promised not to quote him, I gathered that Zimmermann, too, sees the peace dove speeding apace toward the longed-for goal and likely to round into the home stretch by late summer, with a vision of the revolutionary Russian and the Social Democratic German eagles soon fraternising to the tune of a no-annexation leitmotif.

Germany Looks to Russia

German political circles are convinced today that peace will dawn in the east and from this viewpoint the Russian revolution is held to more than compensate for America's belated entry into the war. The German conviction is that history will repeat itself, recalling that in Prussia's darkest hour, during the Seven Years' War, Frederick the Great was saved by Russia's sudden flop.

How to let the Russians know that Germany's lifelong friendship is to be had for the asking, and free of charge, and how to convince the Russian Provisional Government of the sincerity and good faith of these peaceful emanations and professions, is probably the principal problem. An imperial statesman was quoted as saying, in connection with the Russian revolution, "We must keep our fingers out of the pie or we will spoil everything."

This common sense policy appears likely to be followed by Germany, which, moreover, has discovered that it holds an apparent trump in the form of its Socialists. They will undoubtedly be given a perfectly free hand to spin delicate peace tendrils over Scandinavia to their Russian comrades, with the official strategy of a peace offensive against Russia left in the first line to Austria-Hungary, the Imperial Government confining itself to complete agreement with its ally in all things Russian, and for the rest keeping well in the political background and making heroic efforts to squelch any tactlessness on the part of its enthusiastic annexationists.

German optimism is worth many an army corps; it is quite invincible as regards Russia, and my parting impression was that nothing short of the miracle of a smashing Russian offensive could break it.

No Answer to War Declaration

As in the case of the highest military quarters, the attitude of political circles toward America, is caused largely by the hope of an earnest of world-peace via Russia. Consequently the present policy appears still to be to keep the soft pedal down, particularly as German public opinion does not demand strong talk or action against America.

While I could not consistently ask for official statements or the authoritative views of the Foreign Office in regard to a state of war, I gathered the impression from Zimmermann that a declaration of war on the part of Germany was now, as before, unthinkable, while even a formal acknowledgment of America's declaration appears, in the immediate future at least, highly improbable.

The policy is to continue ignoring the existence of any state of war, which, if adhered to would preclude the possibility of proclaiming a barred zone along the Atlantic coast. Therefore, as long as the German Government takes no official notice of the state of war, submarine war in the unlimited form will not be waged off the coast of America. The idea of doing this does not appear to be entertained seriously by Germany, as no intimations of such a possibility reached me from even the distinctly anti-American admiralty circles.

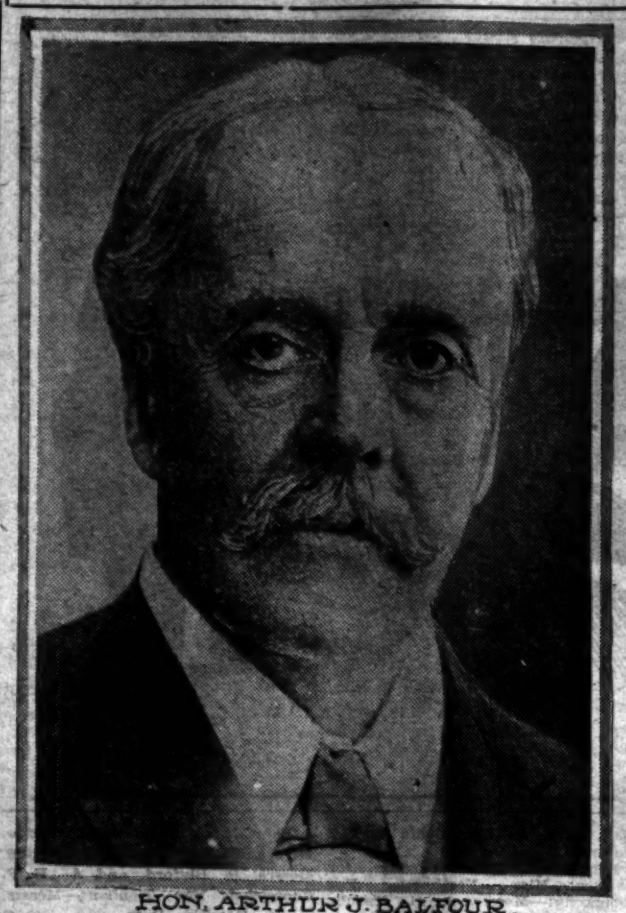
U-Boat War On Our Coast

At the same time I left Berlin with the impression that submarine cruiser warfare would almost certainly be indulged in off the American coast, not so much to scare off neutral and American shipping as to specialise in food and ammunition ships for France and England.

Military and political circles continued to be thoroughly satisfied with the results of the submarine war already achieved, and the conviction was expressed that its effectiveness would continue to increase from month to month; further, that it would have accomplished its purpose before American shipyards could launch enough new tonnage to checkmate it.

From a close study of English papers and reports through devious channels, German experts affected to see already symptoms that the submarine pressure was making itself uncomfortably felt, and while not for an instant believing that England can actually be starved into submission, these experts calculate that, after another six months of submarine war, England's vitality will be sufficiently lowered to make a peace tonic seem necessary and desirable; this calculation discounting America's entry.

Heads British Commission in U. S.



HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

Foreign Secretary Arthur J. Balfour, member of the British War Council, is in Washington on a "special mission." During his absence Lord Hugh Cecil will act as Foreign Secretary, a subordinate assuming temporarily Lord Hugh's post of Minister of Blockade. Balfour was formerly First Lord of the Admiralty in the old coalition Ministry in Britain and it was his support with that of Andrew Bonar Law, another Unionist, that made the Lloyd George Ministry possible.

COST TO EQUIP ARMY DIVISION $9,000,000

U. S. Plan of Infantry Calls For 28,235 Men, 6,834 Horses And 4,875 Mules

Washington, D. C. April 28.—Compiled from data not hitherto published, a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society on the units and equipment of an infantry division of the United States Army as re-organised in the light of lessons learned during the 31 months of warfare in Europe, gives these facts:

"As re-organised for the war with Germany, an infantry division of the United States Army will number 65 per cent more men than a division of the German Army as now constituted. The enemy's divisions are made up of 17,000 men and 4,000 horses; the new United States division at maximum strength will be composed of 28,235 men, 6,834 horses and 4,875 mules.

"According to estimates made two years ago, the cost of fully equipping a division amounts to $7,636,550, but since that time the cost of materials has advanced so greatly that a conservative estimate required the addition of 20 per cent to this amount, making the total in excess of $9,000,000. And this takes into consideration the immense saving effected by the Council of National Defense in providing for the purchase by the Government of munitions and equipment at a profit to the manufacturers not to exceed 10 per cent which is far less than the profits ordinarily realised on materials sold in the world markets.

"The new United States Army divisions will be composed of the following units: Three infantry brigades, 18,579 officers and men; one field artillery brigade, 4,030 officers and men; one regiment of cavalry, 1,579 officers and men, 1,541 horses; one regiment of engineers, 1,098 officers and men; one field signal battalion, 259 officers and men; one aero squadron, 173 officers and men, 12 airplanes; total 25,871 officers and men; total with wagon trains, 28,235 officers and men; or total with motor trains 28,334 officers and men.

"The number of commissioned officers in a division is 817 with 90 additional officers for the wagon trains, 92 of the division is organised with motor trains. The medical department of a division is composed of 125 officers, 1,332 enlisted men, and 48 ambulances. If the division is equipped with wagon trains 1,000 wagons are required, supplemented by 67 motor trucks; if equipped with motor trains 493 wagons supplement the 627 motor trucks. The total number of riding horses required for a division and its wagon trains is 4,616, together with 2,218 draft horses and 4,875 riding, pack and draft mules.

"More than 20,000 rifles are required to arm a division and its trains, together with 8,600 pistols. The artillery consists of 80 three-inch field guns firing either high explosive shells or shrapnel, each projectile weighing 15 pounds, and 25 3.8-inch howitzers, the shells for which weight 30 pounds. The number of machine guns with which a division is to be equipped is still an open question, but the number which will appear in army charts soon to be printed is 72 for the division itself and 20 additional guns for the wagon trains. The number in all probability will be greatly increased, perhaps to as high as 30 guns for every 1,000 rifles, making a total of 600 for the division.

"The length of a division in marching order is more than 14 miles, while the wagon trains require an additional six miles, making a total of 20 miles. If equipped with motor trains instead of wagon trains, the length from the head of the column to the last of the rear guard is 19 miles."

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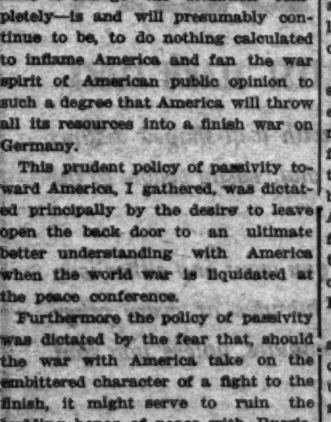

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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

GERMANS PLAN TO LINK NORTH AND BLACK SEAS

Even Small Warships To Go By River and Canal To Constantinople

Germany has a tremendous project for linking her great rivers with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey and thus providing water communication, independent of hostile neighbors, with those countries. By means of a network of canals and rivers Germans hope that eventually one of their gunboats may enter a North Sea harbor, thread its way by river and canal to the Danube, and, descending that great stream past Austrian, Hungarian, Servian, Rumanian and Bulgarian shores, emerge finally upon the Black Sea and terminate its voyage at Constantinople. There must be doubts nowadays in the minds of those advocating this gigantic scheme as to how the four countries involved in it will be constituted after the war, and whether they will remain in the same relations of close alliance, but, despite this, the plans for the network of inland waterways are resolutely advocated.

A comprehensive account of this remarkable project, in its various ramifications, is contributed by Leo Allen Bergholz, United States Consul General at Dresden, in a report sent early this year to the Department of Commerce at Washington. From his report the outline given below is taken.

Already there are in existence in Germany numerous canals joining the great rivers of the empire which penetrate German territory for hundreds of miles. But the indispensable links by which navigation between the North and Black Seas would be made possible are still things of the future. To make such navigation possible, the Rhine, flowing into the North Sea near Rotterdam, and the Elbe, flowing into the North Sea below Hamburg —or else one of the two—must be connected with the Danube, which empties into the Black Sea through various mouths in the Dobrudja region, wrested last Autumn by the forces under Mackensen from the Rumanians and still in the hands of the Central Powers.

There exists, to be sure, a link connecting the Danube with the Main, an affluent of the Rhine, but it is hopelessly out of date and wholy inadequate to the demands of present-day commerce. This is the Ludwig Canal in Bavaria, built between 1836 and 1845, which may be navigated by freight boats of not more than 125 tons. There is a project to widen this canal, in order to provide for boats of 1,000 tons.

But those behind the great inland waterway project which is now agitating Germany look elsewhere for their connecting links in the system. They have in contemplation three schemes for joining the Elbe with the Danube. Of these the most practical technically is that which provides for a canal via Menlik and Pardubitz in Bohemia, and thence branching eastward to link up with a projected canl from the River Oder to the Danube.

Were this canal built, access would be provided from the Black Sea, likewise from all the river ports along the Danube, and the Baltic, (via the Oder,) or the North Sea (via the Elbe). But this does not by any means exhaust the ambitious plans of the German canal projectors. By the construction of another canal, from the Elbe in the vicinity of Magdeburg, to Hanover, already connected with the Weser and the Rhine, they aim to make it possible for vessels coming from the Black Sea and the Danube ports to ply past Hanover into either the Rhine, which will take them to Cologne, and thence through Dutch territory to Rotterdam, or into the Weser, which will enable them to reach the North Sea at Bremen without leaving Germany.

In addition to the projected Oder-Elbe-Danube canal, by way of Menlik and Pardubitz, there are two other alternative projects for connecting the Elbe and Danube. One, which would be shorter than that already described, would be along the Moldau past Budweis to the Danube near Linz; the other, via Budweis to the Danube near Kronenburg. But these last two propositions are rendered impracticable by the difference of level to be overcome and the number of locks that would have to be built.

For a canal via Budweis and Linz the difference in level would be nearly 2,000 feet; via Budweis and Kronenburg it would be 1,700 feet. The difference in level for the Menlik-Pardubitz route would be only 1,300 feet. Fifty locks would be needed on the latter route as against about double the number for the Linz route.

For connecting the Rhine and Weser with the Elbe, and thus linking up those two rivers with the Danube, two routes are under contemplation: one via Fallersleben and Oebisfelde, a distance of ninety miles; the other, a more southerly route, via Brunswick, Wolfenbuttel and Aschersleben, a distance of 107 miles. The estimated cost of the former is $42,500,000, of the latter $34,000,000.

Hamburg would not only retain its importance as a seaport upon the completion of the new waterways, Mr. Bergholz points out, but would reach greater heights of prosperity, as the linking of the Elbe with districts to the eastward would open up new possibilities. Since the foundation of the German Empire, in 1871, traffic on the Elbe, near whose mouth Hamburg stands, has increased tenfold. Freight brought to Hamburg from the Elbe Valley have increased as follows: In 1871 they amounted to 306,000 tons, with 3,100 vessels in the trade; in 1901 to 2,667,000 tons, with 11,800 vessels; in 1913, the last year of record, to 4,650,000 tons, with 17,800 vessels. Shipments up the river from Hamburg amounted in 1871 to 557,000 tons, carried in 5,000 vessels; in 1901 to 3,568,000 tons, carried in 15,000 vessels; in 1913 to 5,762,000 tons, carried in 21,000 vessels.

The total length of the inland waterways of Germany is 8,570 miles, classified as open rivers, rivers made navigable, canals, and navigable lakes. Of the existing canals, the Elbe-Trave Canal and the network of waterways connecting Berlin with the Baltic have proved of immense importance in the transfer of goods from the North Sea to Lubeck and Stettin, both on the Baltic. Through the Elbe-Trave Canal cargoes of imported timber, raw materials, &c., are shipped to the Elbe, and thence to Saxony and Bohemia, while coal and other freight are brought down to Lubeck and Stettin.

Inland navigation has been the subject of many treaties between the German States since the days of the Congress of Vienna. At that congress agreements were entered into regulating navigation on the Ems, Main, Moselle, Neckar, and Rhine. Other treaties were made from time to time, prior to the foundation of the German Empire, by the States of the North German Confederation and the South German Confederation, among them treaties regarding navigation on the Rhine and Elbe.

A law passed in 1895, and amended in 1900, canceled conflicting regulations on inland waterways and brought about uniformity in navigation laws.

Projects for the betterment of inland navigation in Germany, in addition to those already outlined, include a plan to canalise the Rhine from Strassburg to Basle, (79 miles); the regulation of the Moselle so as to make it possible to transport ore from Lorraine and Luxemburg by water; the regulation of the Neckar and its canalisation eventually as far as Cannstatt, in Wurttemberg; the canalisation of the Werra and its eventual connection by canal with the Main; the improvement of the Elbe; the canalisation of its principal affluent, the Moldau, as far as Prague, and the improvement of the Oder and its tributaries, the Warte and Netze, until eventually vessels may ply from their waters to those of the Vistula, the great river of Eastern Prussian and Poland.

In 1913, the last year of record, 56,657,000 tons of goods of all kinds were carried on the German rivers and artificial waterways in internal commerce, of which 19,717,000 tons were exported and 23,233,000 tons imported.

Some idea of the importance of Germany's inland waterways may be gained when it is borne in mind that the Rhine, Elbe, and Oder are navigable for their whole length, the Moselle to Treves, the Main to Bamberg, the Neckar to Heilbronn, the Ems to Dortmund, the Weser to Munden, the Saale to Halle, the Havel to Berlin, and the Danube from the Black Sea to Ulm, in the very heart of Southern Germany.

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HE'S A HOT SKETCH AIN'T HE— HE'S ONE OF THOSE BIRDS THAT WANTS 150 MORE WARSHIPS BUT SHAVES HIS OWN NECK
GET THE POOR GUY WITH HIM— HE HAS TO VES IT ALL THE WAY IN
VET-Y-E-S
WE'RE NOT PREPARED— U.S. IS ASLEEP— THE EAST RIVER IS STILL WET— THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN FILLED IN LOOKIT OUR BIG GUNS— HUN—
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WHEN HE GOT ON HERE HE COULDN'T FIND HIS TICKET FOR 20 MINUTES
ALL TICKETS PLEASE
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Per I.-C. s.s. Wingsang for Swatow:—Miss Northcott. For Hongkong:—Messrs. A. H. Knechting, I de Fries, W. A. Moleveld, J. J. Kluts, J. van den Akker, B. J. C. Houde, and C. den Haken.

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Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. Olsen and child, Messrs. R. Blyford, and A. E. S. Thompson. For Tientsin:—Messrs. F. P. Harrold, Page, and Purves Smith.

Per I.-C, s.s. Suiwo for Kiukiang: —Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Buck. For Hankow:—Mr. G. W. Russell and child, and Mr. G. Allsopp.

A WORD OF CAUTION

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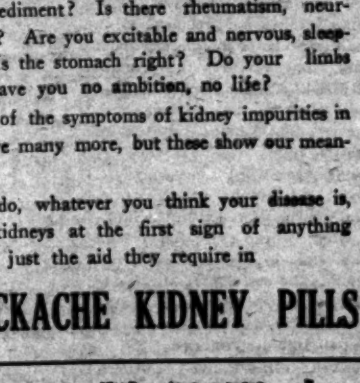

Keep the kidneys well. They do more work than any other organ of the body, because the blood all goes to the kidneys thousands of times a day to be filtered and purified.

Think for a moment what happens when the kidneys do not act properly.

These impurities stop in the system. They are poisons, and cause more different kinds of trouble than any other sort of poison, for they saturate every nerve and tissue.

But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the special kidney helper. They act only on the kidneys and bladder, and they heal and correct their action in a gentle way. That helps the kidneys to properly filter these poisons out, and when this is done you will be well in every fibre.

You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

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PHILIPPINE TEAM WINS OVER SHANGHAI, 10 TO 6

Visiting Athletes From Olympic Games Too Much For S'hai Ball Players In Wet Contest

The watery Nemesis which lurks around the corner every time anything unusual in the baseball line is arranged for here was on schedule yesterday to wreck the celestial plumbing in honor of the visiting Philippine Olympic ball players. Notwithstanding which a fair sized gathering of loyal followers was out to watch the nine damp but interesting innings which were played. Shanghai lost, 10 to 6, but threatened on several occasions to close up on the visitors, thus keeping the saturated spectators happy.

Shanghai run up against a snag in Baclay, the Philippines hurler, who allowed them only four hits. The locals had for battery, Friedman, manager of the Manila team and Cassidy, athletic director of the University of the Philippines, being short handed because the players evidently thought that the game would not be played. It was slippery going in the outer garden and about the bases, which caused some of the errors made by Shanghai, but also probably kept Baclay from pitching even a fewer hit game than he did.

Two runs came across for the visitors in the first inning. Espina made first on Stephenson's bad throw after Hugo had flied out to Woods, and stole 2nd when Ylanan fanned. Canseco hit to Holliday who also made a bad peg and Espina scored. Having stolen 2nd and 3rd Canseco scored when Arteche slapped over center for three bases. Woods ran nearly to the first base line to take Agrara's fly for the third out.

Shanghai got two hits and a run in the second. Stephenson rapped a clean one for two bags and stretched it to third, Espina dropping Hugo's relay. Bristow duplicated with an extra base hit to left, scoring Steve.

The islanders came back strong in the next frame. Espina scratched one through short and then Ylanan banged one over center which went for three bases when Bristow fell on the slippery turf. Canseco also hit, over shortstop, and Arteche had a life when he hit hard to Friedman. Agrara fouled out. Canseco and Arteche pulled a double steal and Ylanan walked, filling the bases. Hidalgo was up to the emergency and his hit over to left scored two. Baclay ended the inning.

Shanghai's best chance came in the eighth when the score was 8 to 4. Woods, first up, was hit on the head by one of Baclay's slants. Holliday put a neat safety over short and then Clapp got his second walk, jamming the sacks. The stage was all set for Scott but the heavy hitter could only light a long fly to right. Stephenson lined a hot one to Canseco who whipped it over to first but Hidalgo let the ball get away and Woods and Holliday scampered home. Cassidy retrieved the ball in time to nail Clapp at the plate, which Friedman covered. Bristow retired the side, Espina to Hidalgo. The Philippines got two more in the ninth but Shanghai went out one, two, three.

Messrs. Steiger and Downs braved the wet to hold up the umpires' end, the former getting his nice white fair weather pants all spangled with the mud which was sprayed up around the plate.

The score:

Shanghai.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Woods, 2b.	2	1	0	4	3	0
Holliday, ss.	4	1	1	5	2	2
Clapp, lf.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Scott, 1b.	3	1	0	12	1	1
Stephenson, 3b.	4	1	1	3	2	3
Bristow, cf.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Porterfield, rf.	4	1	0	0	3	0
Cassidy, c.	4	1	0	2	6	0
Friedman, p.	3	0	1	1	4	0
Total	30	6	4	27	17	6
Philippines.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hugo, ss.	5	0	2	2	1	0
Espina, 3b.	5	3	1	0	2	2
Ylanan, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	1
Canseco, 2b.	5	3	1	5	1	0
Arteche, c.	5	1	4	6	3	0
Agrava, cf.	5	0	2	3	0	0
Tingson, lf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Hidalgo, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0	2
Baclay, p.	4	1	0	2	4	0
Totals	40	10	13	27	11	5

Three base hits—Arteche; Ylanan. 2 Two base hits—Stephenson; Bristow. Sacrifice hits—Woods; Tingson. Struck out—by Friedman, 1; by Baclay, 6. Bases on balls—Friedman, 1; Baclay, 3. Stolen bases—Cassidy; Canseco, 3; Arteche; Espina. Hit by pitcher, Scott; Woods. Double plays—Hugo unassisted; Holliday-Scott; Woods-Stephenson.

PIRATE COMPARED TO ROYAL AUCTION

Astonishing Results When Twelve Hands At Duplicate Were Played Over

By An Expert

New York, April 1.—A class of four teachers who meet once a week to study the technical details of pirate bridge had an interesting session lately. They took the first twelve deals played in the regular duplicate game at the Knickerbocker on Thursday, December 21, the bidding and scores of which were on record, and played them over at pirate just to see what would happen.

I took no part in the play, as I knew the hands, but I recorded the bidding at pirate, the final partners and the resulting scores. Some of the facts brought out were certainly astonishing when the two scores, auction and pirate, were compared.

At the Knickerbocker, playing ing duplicate auction with fixed partners, it was noticeable that the south and east hands were very strong, and it seemed to be a continual struggle between them to see which could hold the other, the north and west hands having little to say.

In the following table of results I have given the actual scores made by the north and south pair, who had the top score for the evening at the Knickerbocker, finishing 520 above the average. That was for twenty-eight deals. On these twelve deals they made 385 points more than the east and west pairs that played against them.

If instead of taking the scores made by the winning pair the maximum made on these twelve hands at any of the seven tables at which they were played were to be considered, the score would be, north and south, 1,574; east and west, 67, leaving the north and south pair 1,507 plus.

If the maximum E and W scores on these twelve hands were the basis of comparison they would show a total of 1,732 and only 91 for N and S. The N and S pairs scored on seven hands in the first case, on only one in the second. In this solitary instance the N player made four odd in diamonds, with nine honors, when E and W had an easy game hand in hearts. At pirate the big diamond hand was E's partner in a heart declaration.

When these twelve deals were played at pirate two results were chiefly remarkable. In the first place the N and S players were never partners on any of the twelve hands. In the second place, instead of N and S players winning 365 points more than the E and W players, or the maximum being 1,507 more or 1,641 less, whichever way you like to look at it, at pirate the N and S scores when added together and the E and W scores when added were exactly even, each winning 3,086 points.

Here are the details, showing the resulting score on each individual hand. The pirate scores show which players were partners. Eight of the twelve hands at pirate were slams, four of them grand slams. No slams were made at auction.

Auction		Pirate			
N-S	E-W	N	S	E	W
40	–	–	313	–	313
180	–	181	–	181	–
–	72	205	–	205	–
–	168	179	–	–	179
180	–	173	–	173	–
62	–	–	265	265	–
116	–	–	265	–	265
–	272	–	335	–	335
222	–	–	333	333	–
–	48	263	–	263	–
148	–	–	335	335	–
–	24	–	239	239	–
949	584	1001	2085	1994	1092
584		2085		1092	
365		3086		3086	

As an illustration of the difference between the two games and of the difficulty of arriving at the declaration for which the hands are best fitted at auction (apart from the fact that none of the contracts at pirate was set, while five of the twelve were lost contracts at auction), take the bidding of this deal. It was played at four different declarations at auction.

H.—J 9 7
C.—J 9
D.—Q
S.—K 10 9 6 4 3 2

H.—
C.—10 8 7 4 3 2
D.—K J 5 4 3
S.—7 5

H.—K 10 8 6 4 3 2
C.—6 5
D.—A 10
S.—A J

H.—A Q 5
C.—A K Q
D.—9 8 7 6 2
S.—Q 8

In the Knickerbocker game, they bid and played this hand at everything but no trump. Probably the most remarkable score was made when Z dealt and passed, A bid a club, Y a spade and B two hearts, which Z doubled. A took B out with three clubs, Z doubled this also, but A made his contract, and went game.

Y led the spade and B put on the ace to lead a trump. Z returned the queen of spades, and Y did not overtake it. Z then led the diamond, which B won, leading another trump. With three tricks at home and the ace of trumps in hand, Z thought it best to clinch the setting of the contract by leading the ace of hearts. This lead beat them.

A trumped the heart, put dummy in with the ten of diamonds and discarded a losing diamond on the king of hearts. Now all that Z can make is his top trump.

At another table Z started with a club bid, disregarding the shortness of the suit. A passed and Y bid two spades, B three hearts, which Z doubled. A rescued his partner from the double by bidding four diamonds, which Z also doubled, and so the contract for three tricks, was four doubled, 470 points. The rescue saved about 100 points.

Y opened with a club, and after two rounds of it led the spade queen to shut out the jack in dummy. B led the ace of trumps, and on dropping the queen followed with a heart, which A trumped and led a club. B trumped the club and led another heart, upon which A discarded his losing spade, Z winning the trick. Now A must make three more trump tricks.

At two tables the hand was played at hearts. Both Z and A passed the opening bid, and Y started things with a free bid of two spades. This is Milton Work's system, bidding more when you can take less in the suit named. It is an attack that makes the important element of defence.

B went to three hearts and Z said three spades instead of doubling the hearts. In spite of his partner's having passed originally without a bid and his having refused to assist the hearts, B went to four, Z doubled and they set the contract for 516 points at one table; at the other for 416.

At still another table Z and A passed and Y bid one spade, B two hearts and Z two spades. Although A refused to assist the hearts, B went to three, and instead of doubling Z went to three spades, and Y just made it, winning 46 points on cards that produced four or five hundred for others.

The play that saved the game was B's giving A an immediate run on the hearts, and A's lead up to the weakness in diamonds allowed B to give him another run, after which the ace of trumps had to make.

I have always insisted that there is something wrong with the philosophy of a game in which the declaration can be any one of four suits, especially when three of the four are set, as the clubs would have been if Y had not played badly in not overtaking the spade queen. The bidding at auction looks like four players staggering around in the dark, seeking for an opening.

At pirate there was no trouble with this hand, nor with any of the twelve. Z bid a club, length in the minor suits not being essential in that game. A accepted and Y bid a spade, which B accepted. Z then bid two diamonds, and A accepted. Y two spades, which B passed up, as he wanted to bid the hearts.

The two spade bid being void, B bid two hearts, but Z passed, as he had his eye on A for a no trumper, as A had both clubs and diamonds. A accepted Z's two no trumps, but B at once over-called him with four no trumps, as he saw Z must have the top hearts, and Z had shown the clubs and diamonds. Z accepted, and they made a grand slam, with 40 aces.

It would have been the same thing at hearts if B had shown his strength by overcalling his hand, bidding three hearts instead of two. He can get a discard of the losing ten of diamonds on the third club.

St. John's Echo For May

Contributions from noted alumni of the St. John's University featured the May number of the St. John's Echo, which has just made its appearance. Under the caption, "China and Germany," Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, professor of international law of Tsing Hua College, Peking, gave a general description of the existing treaty stipulations between the two nations.

Perhaps the most valuable article ever published in connection with the little village of Zaikado, where St. John's is now located, was contributed by Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, professor of sociology and pedagogy at St. John's. The work involves an extensive research of the history, population and the social, farming and educational conditions of the once obscure locality.

Mr. Tang Leang-yung, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, wrote on the importance of forestry in education and Dr. C. Voonping Yui, a local medical practitioner, contributed an article on "The Hygiene of the Diet."

Another alumnus described in detail the Chinese students in America. He stated that more than 1,000 boy and girl students are studying in the United States, of whom one-third have been sent there on government scholarships, while the rest derive their support from private sources.

Unclaimed Telegrams

The Great Northern Telegraph Co.

April 21, New York, Rosenbaum.
April 23, Moscow, Ampinoff Astor House.
May 5, Kobe, Miss Mitnikoff Astor.
May 8, Petrograd, A Polouboirinoff Russo-Asiatic Bank.
May 11, Petrograd, Bichinsky Kazinoff
May 12, Tokio, Orientdrug Post Irkutsk.
May 16, Neworleans, Dr Lee nine Hankow Road.
May 19, Peking, Henry Putnam Astor Hotel.
May 25, Portarthur, Flamingo.
May 25, Kamenetz, Chess Burlington Hotel.
May 25, Amoy, Teckdah.
May 27, Hongkong, Hotwoochong Szechuen Road, American Boundary.

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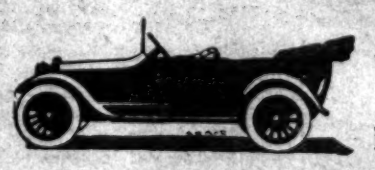

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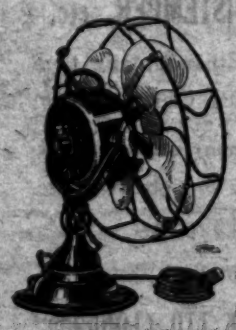

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Rain on the lower Yangtsze. Local thunderstorms. Variable breezes with local squalls along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 30, 1917

Memorial Day, and The Flag

YOUR Flag and my Flag,
And how it flies to day!
In your land and my land
Half the world away.
Rose red and blood red
Its stripes forever gleam,
Snow white and soul white
The good forefathers' dream.
Sky blue and true blue
With stars that gleam aright,
Glorious guidon of the day
A shelter through the night.

YOUR Flag and my Flag,
And Oh, how much it holds!
Your land and my land
Secure within its folds.
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight.
Sun-kissed and storm-tossed
The red and blue and white.
The one Flag, the great Flag,
The Flag for you and me.
Glorified, all else beside,
The red and white and blue!

An enthusiastic Shriner, member of Nile Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Seattle, sent in the above poem yesterday with the suggestion that it be published in THE CHINA PRESS today—Memorial Day. He added that it was written by a Shriner and was to be read today at the Memorial exercises of the 4,500 Seattle Shriners. We are very glad to fall in with the suggestion.

We Americans come to this Memorial Day looking forward as well as back. On this day, dedicated to the thought of the price we paid fifty years ago for the cause of liberty, it is given us to think of a still greater price we may have to pay for the same cause, on a larger scale. We fought then that we might vindicate our faith that all men are created free and equal—the faith that is our heritage as a nation, the faith that has been our contribution to world thought, to human evolution. We fought then to vindicate it within our own borders. We fight now to vindicate it for the world. We fought then to assure for ourselves, "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." We fight now that "the world might be made safe for democracy."

Today we decorate the graves of those of ours who have paid the last big price for an ideal. Let us do it, then, in the full consciousness that we too may have to pay it and in the full determination that if we do pay it, it shall be only for that ideal, that only for that have we Americans gone forth to kill in the past, and only for that do we go forth to kill now.

Correspondence

Smoking In Theaters

A reader asks us to publish the following letter which he has written to the management of the Victoria Theater:

Gentlemen:—Let me take this opportunity most heartily to indorse your step toward eliminating smoking in your theater. The two announcements, which are appearing in the front of your playhouse, have already done much to check this unnecessary nuisance in Shanghai theaters. The foyer of your theater is quite spacious enough to accommodate the ladies and gentlemen who wish to smoke during the ten minute intermission.

This is certainly a step in the right direction and it should undoubtedly result in the increase of your patronage. Your programs are usually of such a nature as to attract people of culture and refinement and with the introduction of more American films which have been carefully selected, I predict a decided increase in your receipts. Shanghai needs to have one theater where gentlemen may take ladies with the assurance that they will not be smoked out and, at the same time, will be entertained with pictures which are wholesome and worth while. Cordially yours.

An American Patron.

CHIN-CHIN

The World's Shortest Poem

By T. H. S.

I seen
A queen.

Thanks, T. H. S., as a poet you get our goat.

For any poem shorter than this—for the shortest poem submitted—The Joss Man will give the smallest prize in Shanghai.

I knew a young woman
And, wasn't it
QUAINT?
She spent a week's wages
For powder and
PAINT.
But 'twasn't so silly
As scoffers
SUPPOSE,
For to her face make-up
She added fine
CLOTHES.
She landed a gink
With a good
COPPER MINE,
Who figures his fortune
In numerals
NINE.
So here is my moral:
Use plenty of
PAINT
And hook some old geezer
By beauty that
AIN'T.

ROY K. MOULTON.

The Why and Wherefore

And when, at last, from near and far,
Our soldiers hurried on to war,
Eager to bear the battle's brunt,
What motives took them to the front?
He asked the boy. And that bright lad
Made answer, "Locomotives, dad."

C. D.

In the United States they are debating an educator's proposal to adopt a sort of uniform-dress for women in order to economise during the war. To which a New York editor objects with the statement: "Would we destroy woman's infinite variety?" Which the said infinite variety is a legend and a hoax.

Advt.

In our advertising columns is the following advertisement. Why comment?

Direct from the San Francisco Exposition, and now on exhibition at the New World, is Nettie, "THE FAT GIRL," the World's largest woman. An American by birth, who has shown in all the largest cities in the United States and who has taken the First Prize at the Great Panama Pacific Exposition for being the heaviest lady for her height in existence. This lady is 5 ft. 3 inches in height, weighs 487 pounds, is 85 inches around chest, 92½ inches hip and 53 inches waist measurement. She wears a No. 3 shoe. This is her first appearance in the Far East.

"MY LADY"

My Lady still works on a farm.
Remember that, you poet.
There's lots of words that rhyme with farm,
If you've got an idea, show it.

Intelligent Curiosity?

Dear Joss: This is both: why is it the American mail gets into Yokohama on a Monday and doesn't get in until Tuesday of the next week while a Japanese paper issued the same day gets here four days later?

M.A.F.

Chin Chin: Unintelligent curiosity—wondering what the kitchen of the place you eat at looks like.

SAM.

The Boss' favorite form is as to where we are nice warm afternoons when we are lolling in a carriage bound for Siccawei and the Point. But you couldn't call that intelligent, now, could you?

We need rain, yes, so let it rain, but why must it be the one day we have a chance to see some good baseball?

A Dutiful Indiana Son

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Reading are enjoying a visit from their son, L. L. Reading of Vineland, N.J., who has just presented his father with a fine new hat.—Valparaiso Vidette.

The hardest thing is to know how to end it.

THE JOSS MAN.

The Battle For France

Too vast and varied to be designated by a single name, covering more than a third of the 500-mile line from Switzerland to the sea, a tremendous Anglo-French offensive is developing into what is called by our press "a battle for France." It is not a fight to save France, the Brooklyn Eagle explains, "but to redeem that part of the Republic left in the hands of the invader after the battle of the Marne." The German statement that "one of the greatest battles of the mighty war, and therefore also in the world's history," is in progress is deemed no exaggeration by our writers. "In numbers of men engaged, in probability of armament, and in unity of organisation, especially on the French side," writes a correspondent from the French front to the New York Times, "this battle will surpass all human experience, even during the present war." As a London correspondent reminds us in a despatch appearing in the New York Tribune, Britain struck the first blow at Arras, the French followed at the Aisne. Now—

"We are seeing the first blow of a Great Britain at last organised as was Germany in August, 1914; we are seeing the final effort of France, made after nearly three years of war and sacrifice hardly paralleled in the history of any nation. Not less impressive is the German stand. For six months every effort in three great nations has been concentrated upon preparation for the campaign that is now beginning, and the fate of the German Empire on the one hand and of democracy on the other may fairly be said to turn upon the decision that will be reached on the fields over which the first advances are now taking place."

At last, rejoices the Macon Telegraph, "the Great Offensive, the march on the Rhine to which every loyal Britisher and Frenchman has worked and prayed for two years, is, under the leadership of Nivelle and Haig, swinging on its way." "Only the working of a strategic miracle or unbelievable blundering of the Entente commanders can prevent a general German retreat in the West," the Cleveland Plain Dealer confidently asserts; and "once the retreat is under way it will be supremely difficult to halt." "Beyond Lens and St. Quentin lies the frontier," it adds, "and the French and British soldiers are looking far beyond the frontier into Prussian Westphalia and the provinces of the Rhine."

The British and French offensives are regarded by the New York Sun as parts of "a general plan to outwit and outfight the Germans and compel a general retreat to Belgian territory and to their own soil." The first moves are seen by our editors as a process which the Newark News calls "Hitting the Hinges." The precise meaning of this phrase is set forth by the New York Evening Post in an editorial summing up the story of the last five weeks on the Western front. We read:

"There began about March 10 a German retirement in the region of the Ancre, which, spreading rapidly to north and south, attained a total front of eighty miles from Arras to Vailly, near the Aisne. Up to nine days ago the Allied operations consisted entirely in following up the retreating enemy, rapidly at first, more slowly as the new permament line of the Germans was approached, and the need arose for bringing up the heavy guns. Then, on Monday, April 9, the British attacked north of Arras, outside of the northern pivot on which the German arc was swinging back. The object, of course, was simple. In such an extended backward swing as the Germans were carrying through, the strain was heaviest on the hinges, and, naturally, the best opportunity for the enemy was to strike at the most delicate part of the German machinery, at the joint in the armor. Just a week later the French have delivered a hammerblow at the southern pivot of the German arc But while the main effort, both by the British and the French, has been directed just outside the front of the German retirement, pressure has been also continued within the arc of the German retreat. The British have been striking south of the Scarpe and as far down as St. Quentin. The French have been striking north of Soissons and as far up as St. Quentin. In other words, the operation as a whole is like pushing in a locked door by a steady thrust against the woodwork while hammer-blows are falling on the hinges and the lock itself. This door in the West is now 120 miles wide."

While distinct smaller battles have been fought at various points on the line, several writers insist that it is the combined effect that counts. As the New York Evening Sun describes what it believes to be the present situation of the Germans:

"They are hemmed in, almost beyond further defense, in Lens and St. Quentin. They have been driven out of their trench-front to a depth of two miles or more along some forty miles of front, with a loss of about 30,000 prisoners and proportionate casualties in killed and wounded. They have been thwarted in each and every one of several attempts to re-take ground and mend the chief irregularities in their damaged position. Their artillery munition-supplies have shown signs of giving out in one or two places. It is now necessary for them to fight with weakened forces and available reserves exhausted, in unfavorable positions immediately behind the strong ones they have lost, or else to prolong their retirement of last March and to extend it greatly on either flank. In the latter case, instead of witnessing the end of the German retreat, April may see the real beginning of it."

Britain now first developing her full strength, and France with her power at the full, together promise to win this battle for France. But the Brooklyn Eagle looks ahead to our duty, after France has done her best, and perhaps exhausted her human resources, with the war not yet over—

"If it is not, the task of carrying it on to a successful conclusion will rest upon us. We are the second line of defense for France, and must be ready to take her place if necessary."

Along the whole front of over 100 miles, a London press writer estimates, there are "not less than 3,000,000 men engaged in savage battle." "Along the French line of attack alone Nivelle's troops are opposed by nineteen divisions of reserves—285,000 men—and are believed to number twice that force themselves." Other correspondents speak of an additional 250,000 reserves brought up by the Germans in a vain attempt to stem the French offensive. The initial French attack was delivered on April 16, 17, and 18 on the Soissons-Reims front from Vailly (which was captured), along the Craonne ridge to a point northwest of Reims, endangering the German forts that have been bombarding the cathedral. East of Reims, German positions in Champagne, including the stronghold of Auberive, were taken on an eleven-mile front. In general, the French advanced their line from two to five miles, took 17,000 prisoners, inflicted total losses on the enemy of about 100,000 men, and captured many guns and great quantities of war-material.

American editors have been wondering how the German Government can explain the loss of 30,000 prisoners and total casualties of perhaps five times that in the battles against the French and British. The favorite method seems to be to point out how much more the enemy intended to do. In the Deutsche Tageszeitung Major Moraht said of the British operations: "If we realise what high hopes England has placed in this offensive, how breathlessly she was looking toward the result of this gigantic effort, we have all reasons to be heartily contented with our defensive victory on the right wing of the new fighting-line." And an official statement thus alluded to the fighting along the Aisne:

"A great French attempt to break through yesterday, the object of which far-reaching, failed. . . . .

"The battle sways backward and forward around our foremost position, our object being, if the war-material is lost, to spare the lives of our forces and to inflict heavy sanguinary losses, and thus decisively weaken the enemy. This was achieved."

But pessimistic editorial comment is reported by way of Holland. The Berlin Volkszeitung is thus quoted: "We frustrated the Allies' plans last year; we must be firm in our confidence to frustrate them this year—but what pains and effort it will cost us!" And the Socialist Wurtemberger Tagwacht says:

"There is no further need of concealing the truth; we can never conquer. It is useless to deceive the people longer."

Pax Victrix

He took the field, he took the hill,
He took the river wide,
He took the marshes thick with reeds
Upon the other side.
He took the ancient farmhouse set
In orchards pink and white,
He took the dark and tangled wood,
He took the rocky height.

He took a marching regiment
Arrayed in khaki brown,
He took the port and all the ships,
He also took the town;
No, he was not a General
Victorious in fray,
But lo! a simple kodaker
Upon a holiday.

Minna Irving.

A Plan For Fighting Submarines

Send Merchant Ships Out In Fleets With Much Larger Convoying Fleets Of Armed Motor Boats

By George L. Campbell

America is at war. In whatever way it shall be waged the most effectively, whether by increased shipments of munitions and supplies to the Allies or by sending an army to fight in the trenches of Europe, one problem becomes of supreme importance, and its solution is imperative to insure the safe arrival on the other side of either men or supplies. That is the removal of the menace of the submarine.

The menace of the submarine lies in the submarine's ability to strike while submerged and unseen. It is highly vulnerable when travelling on the surface of the sea. If this same vulnerability can be extended in sufficient measure to the submarine when submerged and travelling at any depth within its limits of submergence, then the submarine will become a negligible factor in wartime. This can be done.

The means to be employed are practicable and well known in their action. They were submitted by the writer to the Allies two years ago, and while they were not employed on the scale or in the manner suggested they have done their "bit" in the war against the submarine. Harbor netting, wire nets towed by trawlers, following the wake of a submerged submarine with motor boats until a chance for a shot was offered, all furnished a fair defence against submarine activity. But with the advent of the larger boats of the type of the U-53, with their great radius of action, mid-ocean submarine activity became a fact almost overwhelming in its menace. Against it all former means of defence became useless. Trying to meet the emergency by arming merchant vessels is useless so long as submarine commanders do not hesitate to strike with only their periscope showing. It is hard even to see a periscope at any distance, let alone hitting it.

If instead of trying to protect single ships it can be arranged to have passenger and freight vessels sail in good sized fleets; if these fleets be of a size to justify the convoy of two or more destroyers to guard against attacks by raiders; if, in addition, the fleet be convoyed by a sufficiently large number of fast motor boats of a size admitting of a radius of travel equal to crossing the ocean if necessary; if these motor boats be equipped with the means proposed; then the problem of the submarine is solved, for no submarine could show its periscope within striking distance of the fleet without being itself destroyed.

The convoy of motor boats would encircle the fleet proper with a distance of at least a mile intervening between the fleet and the convoy. This would make possible the sighting by the convoy of a periscope that might not be easily detected from the fleet proper, and would admit of the proper play of searchlights at night by the motor boats and the fleet.

It may be said that the sailing of a large fleet as proposed would only invite a mass attack by German submarines against which it would be impossible to guard effectively. Upon examination, however, this seems to be but a matter of numerical defence to meet the occasion. Five hundred motor boats are soon lost to both sight and usefulness in any effort to cover the whole ocean, but 500 motor boats equipped with the means proposed and used to convoy even the largest of practicable fleets would be more than a match for all the submarines that Germany could muster for a mass attack. Such an attack might be made in sheer desperation.

In the judgment of the writer proper preparation along the lines suggested would be practically an absolute insurance against submarine attacks, and that is all that is necessary. It would matter little whether Germany knew the details of the means to be employed or not. There is no protection against them for the submarine unless the submarines be made so small as to be useless. The bigger the submarine the easier it is to catch and destroy. It may be stated here that by the means proposed a bomb is sure to reach the attacking submarine at any depth of its possible submergence, and not only to reach it but to become instantly and rigidly attached to it. Escape of the submarine is then impossible.

It is well known that when the sea is not too choppy a submerged submarine can be detected from an aeroplane at a certain height. Half a dozen motor boats, equipped as proposed, following an aeroplane in flight would quickly and effectively put out of business any submarine sighted from the aeroplane. The submarine once sighted, the aeroplane would merely circle over the spot and the boats would do the rest. "Wherever an aeroplane can be used for the detection of submerged submarines reaching and destroying them by the means you propose would be a dead certainty," was the comment of a naval officer high in the service to whom the writer had disclosed the means to be employed in conjunction with hydro-aeroplanes. In this case the boats would have to be large enough to carry guns for protection against surface attack by the submarine or be protected by destroyers.

The special equipment necessary for any of the boats can be easily made, is comparatively inexpensive and admits of rapid duplication. Coast boats would be twice armed and doubly effective against submarines if equipped with these means. On the whole, however, the most effective utilisation of the means proposed depends on the practicability of fleet shipping and fleet protection as first suggested.

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?
!
WELL-HURRY IN HERE AND TAKE THE CURTAINS DOWN -
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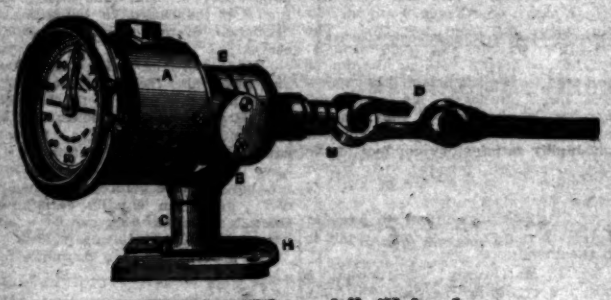

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Mushroom And Other Spring Hats

Spring has so long delayed her coming that she is sure to take us unawares, so the spring hat must be ready to be in tune with blue skies and budding bushes and all the other joyous sights and sounds of the most beautiful season in the year.

Already, indeed, many a bright little hat in colored satin or taffetas, as well as in the popular brocade, has brightened the wintry apparel which, until now, has been the only possible wear, and such hats will persist until a spell of hot weather deadens the craving for millinery of so cheerful a kind. But the newer models are in the more delicate shades of pink and mauve and cream and buff, as well as in green. There is, for instance, a pinky mauve which is particularly attractive when worn with very dark blue. It has already appeared in taffetas, arranged to have a very soft and supple appearance, and lined with black velvet. Together with the other dainty colors it is again to be found in the new straw—models which are thus so decorative in themselves that they are at once independent of other ornament save a single flower or a band of ribbon. But, in spite of the charm of color, which never fails to attract a large number of women, the black hat will reign pre-eminent so soon as cottons and muslins and other summer materials are possible. Sometimes it will be relieved by splashes of gold or more delicate touches of color, but the milliner, remembering how becoming it can be, is never afraid of unrelieved black.

The Fanciful Brim

Lightness of effect will this season be ensured by the careful combination of materials, by a generous use of lace, and by the choice of straws of a fine or decorative type. Straw will also be allied with satins and silks in quite an original manner, and the brim of wired lace is a detail to be effectively developed as the season advances. Indeed, the brim is a detail of great importance in much of the millinery of the hour. Even in the models of the more severe type it is often cut up in every manner of shape. As may be imagined, very quaint effects are produced in this way, and some are exceedingly becoming.

This feeling for the fanciful brim does not, however, banish the sailor type of hat from the salons of the modiste. It is to be seen again in a somewhat different shape and with a slightly higher crown than prevailed last year. But it is still marked by a severity of line which is as becoming to the woman of handsome and regular features as it is trying to her sister of less certain beauty. The use of lace and georgette for the crown or brim, combined with soft satin for the rest of the hat, does, however, do something towards relieving this severity when it cannot be supported, and the idea is being rapidly developed.

Adaptation of the 'Mortar-Board'

Meanwhile, the mushroom hat, which had but little success in the winter, is now coming into its own. One of the prettiest and most becoming of the new models is in this shape and carried out entirely in black Chantilly. The lace is stretched across fine wire from the brim, and is folded lightly into loops and bows for the very high crown. The high crown of this hat is the feature which differentiates it from the mushroom of a few seasons ago. Given that detail, it may be carried out in any materials suitable to a hat for bright weather. In many models the brim is in soft satin with the crown in lace or georgette, in chiffon or tulle, or the brim may be in straw and the crown in satin or panne. But in every instance it is the downward curve of the brim, permitting it to throw a shadow over the face, which accounts for its becoming qualities, so that amateurs must be careful to secure this before proceeding to the arrangement of the crown. In this respect, indeed, it compares vastly well with the many hats of closely fitting brim or of no trim at all. Some of these fit the head as does the "mortar-board," but the crown spreads outwards and upwards into many a fantastic shape, approved by the mode, and already accepted by some women of none too critical a taste.

It will have been seen that there is no lack of variety in the form of the hats for fine weather. There is far less variety in their decoration, and it is managed in every instance with the greatest restraint. A few strands of gold thread caught against the crown; a bow in silver or gold ribbon or gold velvet; flowers, sparsely used but in a variety of materials and even in china; a piece of lace in black or gold, wired and upstanding; long but slender strands of ostrich; a tiny wing; an embroidered motif; a coquettish detail in straw—all of these in turn relieve the monotony. But such details matter little if the line of the hat is well designed and the materials of which it is made are chosen with judgment.

Concrete Ships

Boats were first built of reinforced concrete a number of years ago. Some engineers have always believed that there is a great future before this method of construction, but examples seen hitherto have been crude and heavy; cheaper to build, but more costly to propel on account of their weight. They have been used to a considerable extent in Norway, and also in the Panama Canal Zone, where their employment seems not to have been an unqualified success. Improvements in concrete boats, which the inventor believes will turn the balance in their favor, are announced by Carl Weber, of Chicago, in an article printed in The American Marine Engineer (Norfolk, Va.). Mr. Weber believes that the principal faults of previous attempts have been that concrete-builders tried to use every day methods and means in design and mixing and applying the materials. He thus describes two methods which have been used:

"The first method consists in building an inside and outside form for the ship's hull, and between these forms (which were separated to allow for intended wall thickness) the necessary re-inforcement was placed. Then a concrete, composed of Portland cement, sand, and crushed stone, or gravel was poured in a semi-liquid condition to fill the forms and to encase the steel re-inforcement. After the concrete had sufficiently hardened, the forms were removed and the barge was finished by pouring bulkheads, division walls, and decks, etc., in a similar manner.

"This method resulted in extremely clumsy and heavy vessels, which can only be used for sand and construction barges.

"The second method consists in using a light steel skeleton, placing over the outside of the same an expanded metal or wire fabric and finishing the hull by plastering over this sheathing a rich mortar coating in the same manner as light curtain and partition walls are formed in fireproof building construction.

"This method is a great improvement over the first one, but can only be used for smaller boats, launches, etc., and of course it is practically out of question for freight barges."

Mr. Weber's new method of construction, which, he claims, combines the advantages of these while eliminating their faults, he calls "Torcrete." He writes of it:

"The ship's hull consists of a strong framework of steel which is so designed that the combined strength and advantages of steel and concrete are fully recognised. This truss frame is erected and riveted in the ordinary manner. In the completed ship the steel frame is entirely encased in concrete, and thereby protected against rusting. By this encasing, the steel members are also stiffened and the 'buckling' stresses are greatly reduced. For this reason, the steel members of the frame are of simple design relatively light in weight.

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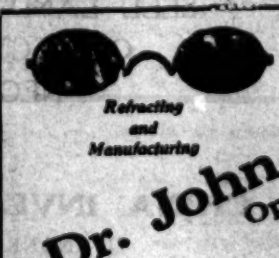

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Chartered	£9 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.20 B.
Cathay, pref	Tls. 5.15.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 350.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	$860.
Yangtsze	$220.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$146 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 123.
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	109/-
Shanghai Tug (c)	Tls. 16.
Shanghai Tug (f)	[illegible]
Kochien	Tls. 28 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	[illegible]
Philipine	(Tls. 0.80.
Raub	$2.65.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$123.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 19½ S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84½ Sa.
China Land	[illegible]
Shanghai Land	Tls. 79 B.
Weihaiwei Land	[illegible]
Central Stores	85½ B
China Realty (ord.)	[illegible]
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 152½.
E-wo Pref	[illegible]
International	Tls. 89 Sa.
International Pref	[illegible]
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 54 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 121 B.
Kung Yik	[illegible]
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 5⅝ Sa.
Yangtsepoo Pref	Tls. 95.
Industrials	
Butler Tile	$109 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 8 B.
Green Island	Tls. 17¼ Sa.
Langkats	[illegible]
Major Bros	Tls. 145.
Shanghai Sumatra	
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	
Lane, Crawford	$92 B.
Moutrie	[illegible]
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11½.
Amherst	[illegible]
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10½ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.40 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1¼.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4.30.
Bute	Tls. 1.20.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.32½ Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 11½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 3.20.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.05 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7.90 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6.65 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 28.
Karan	Tls. 13½ B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19¾.
Padang	Tls. 14¾ B.
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Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
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Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80 Sa.
Sungala	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½.
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S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.85.
Taiping	Tls. 2 B.
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The Mercantile Bank Of India, Limited

Proceedings at the Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Friday, the 13th day of April, 1917, R. J. Black, Esq., the Chairman, presiding.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, Mr. Mould will read the notice convening the meeting and the Auditors' Report.

The Chief Manager (Mr. P. Mould) read the notice and also the report of the Auditors.

The Chairman: I suppose you will, as usual, allow me to take the Report and Accounts as read.

I am sorry we are rather late this year in holding the annual meeting, but it is due to circumstances beyond our control, and I am sure you will make every allowance for these difficult times.

A prediction in the early autumn of 1914 that the following two years would have been as prosperous as they have proved to be would, I think, have been received with considerable incredulity. It is therefore satisfactory to have accomplished the unexpected.

The past two years and a half have seen so many preconceived ideas and theories overthrown that one hesitates to pass any opinion whatever as to the future, but I cannot shut my eyes to the possibilities of a check to recent prosperity, even if it has not already set in, and that sooner or later we must feel the effect of the stupendous expenditure the nation has to meet.

If there is to be no set-back, no period of depression, and trade and commerce are to continue to flourish without a break, then surely the only logical conclusion that can be come to is that war is economically beneficial. Few, however, would, I think support that view.

There may be further surprises in store for us, more shattered theories, and therefore I think it wiser to keep an open mind as to the future, accepting our prosperity up to the present with complacency, and keeping well in view the many complex problems that may yet have to be faced.

I hinted just now that a reaction may have already set in, and to all of you familiar with Eastern trade it must be very apparent that during the past two or three months, owing to restrictions in finance, tonnage, &c., &c., a decided change, and not for the better, has come over the general outlook.

It is not my intention to criticise any enactments that have been passed, as, whatever our opinions are, they must be subordinate to the necessities of the State, and in times such as these the entire and complete survey of the situation can only be made by but a few, and those only who are fully acquainted with and have to provide for the requirements of the Empire as a whole. Regulations may press on some more severely than on others, but there is no getting away from the fact that existing restrictions must hamper trade and be prejudicial to the prosperity of India for the time being. That, however, must be as obvious to the Government as it is to us, and we cannot doubt but that they will relieve the situation as soon as circumstances permit. Meanwhile, gentlemen, there is nothing for it but to remember we are at war, and it is up to all to loyally support the Government with every means in our power, hoping that the sacrifices made will the sooner enable a return to normal conditions.

The currency situation is improving, but progress is not rapid, owing to the heavy drain on stocks of rupees for financing the war in lands in which they are current. The introduction of notes of a lower denomination than 5 rupees, if decided upon, is I think, a distinct move in the right direction, and a change such as that is frequently more alarming in the prospective than it is in reality. The £1 note here is a very good instance of it.

The steady rise for months past in the value of silver to a point which was beginning to attract serious attention has been arrested for the time being, but to those connected with the finances of our great Dependency the fluctuations of this market must continue to be of absorbing interest. The price of silver before the war was under 24d.; today it is about 36⅝d., and the silver parity of the rupee is, say, 43d. approximately.

A further factor of very great importance in its bearing on future profits is taxation, both here and in India. To what extent recent legislation in the latter country will affect us is not yet quite clear, as full details of the method of application have still to be received; but that a serious burden will have to be borne for some years to come I fear there can be little doubt of. If Government, however, will deal equitably and on broad lines with the question of dual taxation within the Empire, I am sure all of us will readily submit to bearing their fair share of whatever burden is put upon us. (Hear, hear.)

I think it is well to keep these few subjects I have touched upon in view. To face facts and consider points which might develop to our disadvantage is not, to my mind, pessimism.

Provided we secure a conclusive peace, and, by a re-construction of our fiscal policy, remove many of the advantages the German enjoyed in the past—a punishment he so richly deserves—then, in the trade rivalry that is to come, I confidently believe in a great future for British trade and commerce, and, therefore, a great future for British banking. (Applause.)

At our last meeting I made a somewhat vague allusion to a matter I was unable at the moment to disclose but a few days afterwards you would have seen the public announcement of our absorption of the Bank of Mauritius, an acquisition which I think will prove of very great value to us. We invited one of its Directors, Mr. Chalmers, to join our Board, which is not only a pleasure to us personally, but his experience and connection with the late Bank is of very great assistance to us in conducting the affairs of our new branch.

I do not think it is necessary for me on this occasion to deal in detail with the Balance Sheet before you. The figures display continued progress and expansion, and one item in particular, which cannot but be gratifying to us all, is that we have seen our way to add a further £50,000 to the Reserve Fund, bringing it up to £600,000, or £37,500 in excess of our paid-up capital. (Applause.)

The only other account I will refer to is "Freehold Banking Premises," which has increased to £225,356, due to the purchase of our new premises in Bombay and Mauritius, both being very desirable additions to our property.

The Profit and Loss Account, I think, you will have found very pleasing reading. After providing fully for depreciation in securities, all bad and doubtful debts, and paying a special enhanced bonus to our staff—(hear, hear)—which under existing exceptional circumstances your Board consider well justified and merited, the nett profit for the year is £133,874. 4s. 10d., which is a very satisfactory increase on anything hitherto shown, and is, of course, due to some extent to our new branches in Mauritius and Shanghai. We make the usual contribution of £5,000 to Officers' Pension Fund, and we have increased that to Premises Account to £10,000. It will be within your recollection that last year we paid the dividend less income tax, but more than made it good to you by raising the dividend to 10 per cent. This year, I am pleased to say, we see our way to follow that precedent, and I shall have much pleasure later on in proposing a dividend which will bring it up to 12 per cent for the year, and again, more than make good any deduction for income tax. (Applause.) After making the allocations I have just alluded to and taking into consideration the interim dividend paid in September last, the balance carried forward to the current year is £32,176. 11s. 4d., as compared with £31,302. 6s. 6d. brought into 1916.

You may have perhaps noticed that the expenses of management have increased by £27,762, but it is not as serious as it appears, a large proportion being due to the two important new branches I have already referred to, and which for the first time are brought into account. We have further to bear in mind the considerable allowances we make to members of the staff serving with the Forces.

We had again last year to respond to further calls from the Army on our staff. Seventy per cent of our pre-war staff in the London Office are serving their country, and I am glad to say that, so far, only three have been killed and three wounded. I am sure you will join me in expressing our deep sympathy with relatives and friends in their bereavement. (Hear, hear.)

Our European foreign staff has been reduced to a bare working minimum, and the difficulties of making good are much greater. It also bears hardly on those who are left, particularly in the matter of leave. Generally speaking, all furlough has been suspended, but in a few cases, where it was necessary to grant it, it may not be able to be availed of in the ordinary way owing to restrictions in travelling. There, again, the individual may suffer by it being impossible for us to postpone leave at that would upset the rota. We all have to put up with inconveniences and hardships of one kind and another, and the answer is, as I said before—we are at war.

I, however, sympathise very much with those who have suffer in this respect, but one and all have responded in the way we expect in times such as these.

It was in view of this and other difficulties and inconveniences that your Board considered this a fitting opportunity to grant a special additional bonus, which, I feel sure, will meet with your entire approval. (Hear, hear.)

I now propose:—"That the Report of the Directors, with the audited Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet at December 31, 1916, presented to this meeting, be and the same are hereby received, approved and adopted; and that a dividend on the 'A' and 'B' Shares of this Bank of 7 per cent, less income tax, for the six months ending December 31, 1916 (making 12 per cent for the year), as recommended in the report, be and the same is hereby confirmed." I will ask Mr. Campbell to second that resolution, but before putting it to the meeting, I will be pleased to answer any questions you may desire to ask.

Mr. James Campbell: I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The Chairman (after a pause): Well, gentlemen, as there are no questions I will put that resolution to the meeting.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. M. Ryrie: I have the pleasure to propose:—"That Mr. James Campbell and Mr. P. R. Chalmers, the Directors retiring from the Board in rotation, be and they are hereby re-elected Directors of this Bank." Mr. Champbell, gentlemen, is so well known to you that I need not say very much about him except that we all owe him, I consider, a great debt for the immense amount of work he put in when he was Chief Manager of the Bank. Mr. Chalmers the Chairman has referred to as being a valuable addition to our Board, in connection more particularly with our Mauritius business.

Mr. H. Melvill Simons: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: I think, gentlemen, the next resolution will come from your side of the table with reference to the Auditors.

Mr. J. Macandrew: I beg to propose, Mr. Chairman:—"That Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. and Messrs. W. A. Browne and Co. be re-appointed Auditors of the Bank, and that their remuneration be 200 guineas each for each audit."

Mr. J. Halliday: I beg to second that.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman: That is all, I think, gentlemen.

Mr. H. H. Nelson: Not quite all, sir. I should like to propose a resolution which I have had the pleasure of proposing before at the annual meeting. I do so with very great heartiness, and I am sure that the resolution I am about to propose will be cordially welcome to the Shareholders present as well as to those who are not present. The success of the Bank since the outbreak of war, as has been pointed out by the Chairman, has been simply astonishing, to my mind. He did not in his speech allude to the marvellous increase of the resources which are shown by the balance sheet to be available for our business as compared with the corresponding figures before the outbreak of war. Had these fallen away considerably during the last two and a half years I think none of us would have been astonished. Instead of that, they have simply increased by leaps and bounds—to use an old term which was once very popular—and it must be extremely gratifying to our Directors and to the Shareholders that that should be the case. I should like to express the satisfaction we all feel that the Directors have seen their way to make a substantial recognition of what must have been a considerable amount of extra work and effort on the part of the staff. (Hear, hear.) I am almost inclined to suggest that something similar might have been done in regard to the Directors. I think that when this Bank was started, a great number of years ago now, the Directors' remuneration was fixed at an extremely moderate figure. I am not sure—I do not know what it is—but that is my impression, and I shall be very pleased if at some future period that matter is reconsidered. If I am able to be present next year I may ask the Shareholders to do something in that direction. It is merely a suggestion on my part, but I feel sure that, if what I have mentioned is correct, it will meet with the approval of all the Shareholders. (Applause.) I should like also to add that we on this side of the table deeply sympathise, of course, with the relatives of those members of our staff who have lost their lives in the war. Nothing is more admirable, to my mind, than the magnificant manner in which all classes of the community have come forward in this war and the magnificent work they are now doing. (Applause.) The position of affairs at the present time, especially since the incoming of America into this war, seems to me to justify the hope that when we meet next year, as I hope we all shall, the war will be a thing of the past. (Hear, hear.) I do not want to figure as an optimist any more than my friend, the Chairman, did as a pessimist in another matter; but it seems to me an absolute certainty that the powers that be in Germany must know perfectly well that they are beaten—that the gigantic conspiracy of piracy, of brigandage, of rascality of every kind in which the people of Germany have been brought up to participate during the past 50 years could not possibly succeed. It is impossible to me to think that they do not fully know that that conspiracy has failed—with what result? They will have brought, as to my mind inevitably they will, their country and its rulers into the hatred and contempt of the whole civilised world, excepting their dupes, and will hand down to their children and to their children's children—and deservedly hand down—a legacy of loathing which a century will not eradicate. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I am travelling rather far from my text. The resolution which I beg to propose is:—"That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the Chairman, the Directors, Chief Manager, Managers, and members of the staff of the Bank at home and abroad for their efficient and highly satisfactory conduct of the Bank's business for the year ended December 31, 1916." I will ask my friend Mr. MacGauran, to be good enough to second that resolution and it will then be my pleasure to put it to the meeting.

Mr. F. MacGauran: Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for the resolution so kindly expressed and so cordially received. It is especially gratifying to my Board to have heard the remarks made regarding its remuneration, but that gentlemen is a matter which must stand over for the present. I cannot help saying that any success the Board has had in building up the finances of this institution to the position in which they stand at the present time, is in a large measure due to the forbearance of the Shareholders and the loyal manner in which they have always supported the somewhat conservative policy of the Board in subordinating dividends to the building up of reserves. I feel sure, and am very confident, that the policy was a sound one, and I also feel sure that we shall all reap as time goes on the benefit of it. (Hear, hear.) Needless to say, your interests will receive the same cautious and careful attention as they have in the past, and I hope we shall be able to place before you when we meet again an equally satisfactory balance sheet, although we have, as I have told you, difficulties to face.

The proceedings then terminated.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 29, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate G.$1.00 @ 86=Tls. 1.16 @ 73=Mex.	$1.59
Mex. Dollars. Market rate	72.75
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1735
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6½=Tls.	5.64
Exch. @ 75=Mex. $	7.73
Peking Bar	294
Native Interset	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	37⅜d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.17
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	3476/16
Consols	£ 3

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6⅝
London	Demand	3-6⅞
India (nominal)	T.T.	262½
Paris	T.T.	464
Paris	Demand	484½
New York	T.T.	84¾
New York	Demand	84⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	67¾
Japan	T.T.	60¾
Batavia	T.T.	204¾

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-8⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-8⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-8⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-8⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	499½
New York	4 m-s.	87⅞

The following are the Customs Rates of Exchange to the end of May:—

£1	= Hk. Tls.	5.03
Hk. Tls. 1	= Francs	5.40
" 1	= Marks	4.41 (nom.)
Gold $ 1	= Hk. Tls.	1.06
Hk. Tls. 1	= Yen	1.85
" " 1	= Rupees	2.98
" " 1	= Roubles	3.29
" " 1	= Mex. $	1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, May 29, 1917.

Official

S. M. C. 6% debs 1913 Tls. 91.50
Anglo-French Lands Tls 84.50
International Cotton (ord.) Tls 89.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord) Tls. 5.75
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25
Chemors Tls. 1.32½
Java Consolidated Tls. 22.00
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.80

Direct Business Reported

Langkats Tls. 17.25

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, May 29, 1917.

Official

Kotas Tls. 9.50 cash

Direct

Ziangbes Tls. 6.00 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 27 was 79 tons."

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

WE

SELL LAND
COLLECT RENTS
NEGOTIATE LOANS
INSURE PROPERTY

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
13 NANKING ROAD,
'Phone 4757

Raven Trust Company, Ltd.

15 Nanking Road. 'Phone 60

Resources ..... Tls. 470,000

YOUR WILL

Let us draw your will today. If you put it off till too late, your property may not be divided as you would like to have it.

INSURANCE

Fire
Mortor Car.
Burglary.
Fidelity.
Lowest rates.

OUR TRUST DEPARTMENT

Writes wills.
Administers estates.
Acts as guardian for children.
Executes every trust with fidelity.

OUR STOCK AND BOND DEPARTMENT

Advises regarding purchase of stocks and bonds.
Purchases stocks and bonds for clients.
Sells stocks and bonds for clients.
Collects dividends on shares for clients.

INVESTMENT

We have for sale, in amounts of Tls. 20 or more, Preference Shares paying interest at 7%.

OFFICES TO LET

One room at 15 Nanking Road
Two " " " "
One private flat of three large rooms at 15 Nanking Road.

Raven Trust Company, Ltd.

15 Nanking Road. 'Phone 60

The Kapayang Rubber Estates Company, Ltd.

The directors of this company have declared a first interim dividend at the rate of 5% (fifty tael cents per share).

Banking Announcements

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up)	Yen	15,000,000
Reserves	Yen	1,470,000
Deposits	Yen	120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomich Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1916.

Paid up Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

中華銀行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO HAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Tientsin
Shanghai	Hankow
Nanking	Pengpu
Hsuchow	Chinkiang
Yangchow	Hangchow
Ningpo	Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
141, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAH,
Sub-manager.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Feet Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Delhi	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Saremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichary	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking opesations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Darr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny	Nicolayewsk	Yokohama
	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

I. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... $ 300,000.00
Reserves ..... $ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.0

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 26,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus.. U.S.$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits.. 1,010,000.00
U.S.$7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund... H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

Amusements

SHANGHAI ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Rd. and North Szechuen Rd. (about 150 yards from Range Rd.)

TONIGHT SHOWING
THE 3rd and 4th EPISODES OF THE THRILLING MASTER PLOT
"The Mysteries of Myra"
Four Parts

PROGRAMME
For Wednesday and Thursday May 30th, and 31st

Two Performances Nightly at 7 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
and Matinee on Saturday, 2nd June at 3 p.m.

"AMONG THE ESKIMOS OF SIBERIA"
Very interesting scenic Picture

"THE GAS INSPECTOR"
A Comedy full of Laughs

"THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA"
3rd and 4th Episodes Entitled:

"THE MYSTIC MIRRORS" & "BALLOONS of DASTARDY"

"AMATEUR NIGHT"
Very amusing Starlight Comedy

"TWO OF THE FINEST"
Screaming Play—featuring the popular Comedians
WEBER and FIELDS

Admission Prices:
Stalls 30 cents, Dress Circle 50 cents, Box seat 70 cents.

STARTING ON FRIDAY, 1st June
5th and 6th Episodes of
"THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA"

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT

The famous American star

ELSIE JANIE

featuring in the great Paramount Comedy Drama

"Betty in Search of a Thrill"

IN FIVE REELS

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

June 4, 5 and 6 at 9.15 p.m.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

AND HIS COMPANY

IN

AVERY HOPWOOD'S GALE OF LAUGHTER

"FAIR and WARMER"

DIRECT FROM A TWO YEARS' SUCCESSFUL RUN IN NEW YORK

Seat Plan Opens Thursday, May 31st

Usual Price — Booking at Moutrie's

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for May 30th and 31st

TONIGHT — TONIGHT

ZONA

MOST SENSATIONAL DANCER OF THE PRESENT TIME
New York's biggest hit in 50 years. The Queen of Emotional Dancers.
dancing the famous Hawaiian "HULA HULA"

FRANCES DAINTY CO.

SLACK WIRE and TRICK BICYCLE ARTISTS
In a whirlwind of thrills, quicker than shots from a rapid-fire gun.

The 11th and 12th Series of
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
"The Lost Paradise"
and
"Weighed in the Balance"
Four reels

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
Depicting all the principal events

"SHOES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS"
Lonesome Luke Comedy.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Every Evening at 9.15 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
CHUNG LING SOO
Supported by full Vaudeville Co.
Ivey and Madge Aberdare — Leywood and Norell
Ethel Hill — Con Colyer
Admission Prices $3, $2 & $1. — Booking at Moutrie's

Tonight — Tonight
Complete Change of Programme
Wednesday, 30th May
New Illusions, New Items, New Songs
New Dances and New Tricks

All Soo Matinee, Saturday, June 2nd, at 4.30 p.m.
CHUNG LING SOO
will give the whole programme
50 — Over Fifty Illusions — 50
Special Prices $2, $1 and 50 cts.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

Programme for May 30th and 31st
"THE IRON CLAW"
The most sensational Serial Photo-play. In 20 episodes of two parts each. Featuring Pearl White, Creighton Hale and Sheldon Lewis
TONIGHT showing 11th and 12th episodes entitled:
"THE SAVING OF DAN O'MARA"
and
"THE HAUNTED CANVAS"
Four Reels.

Pokes and Jabs, in "WASHERS AND SPLASHERS"
"A DAY OF GLORY"
Amusing Comedies

Two shows each night, 7.15 and 9.15
Matinee, Sunday at 2.30

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Fushimi Maru	May 7
Hirano Maru	May 3
Kaga Maru	May 16
Kitano Maru	Apr. 13
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 30
Pembrokeshire	May 6
For New York	
Tatsuno Maru	May 21
Tokiwa Maru	Mar. 21
For San Francisco, etc.	
Korea Maru	May 3
Persia Maru	Apr. 21
Siberia Maru	May 18
Tenyo Maru	May 23
For Seattle	
Awa Maru	May 6
Yokohama Maru	May 14
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	Apr. 17
Panama Maru	May 18

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 13	5.00*	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15		San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 25		San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 25	4.00*	Victoria B.C & Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 26	..	San Francisco	China	Am	G.J.Pet.
" 27	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 31	6.0*	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 1	8.0*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 5	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 7		Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 8	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 9		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 9	11.3*	Kobe	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 13	5.0*	Kobe	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 8	7.0*	Liverpool etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	9.00*	London etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 24	..	Liverpool etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 30	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
" 30	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 31	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
June 2	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Taichi maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 3	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	..	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 8	..	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	G. J. Pet.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 30	3.00	Dairy	Kashima maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 30	D.L.	Haichow & Eching	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	9.00*	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 31	D.L.	Chefoo & Dairy	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	10.0*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
June 2	10.00*	W.h.w., C'foo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 2	10.00*	Antung	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	.	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 5	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S
" 8	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 11	2.00	Tientsin & Dairy	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 30	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.		
" 30	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.		
" 31	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.		
" 31	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.		
" 31	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.		
June 1	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.		
" 1	M.N.	do	Tachanzmaru	Jap.	N.K.K.		
" 1	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.		
" 2	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.		
" 4	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.		

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 29	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 29	Haichow	Hangchow	1401	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
" 29	Dairy	Singan	2412	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
" 29	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 29	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 29	Hankow	Wuhu	1227	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 29	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 29	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	Foochow	Haesan	1689	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 29	Chefoo & Newchwang	Foochow	2130	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	1055	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	Dairy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 29	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
P&OBI	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	43	McFeaters
P&OBI	Apr. 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Delano
BNB	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	55	Lewis
TP	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	33	Brown
BNB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	55	Partello

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Mexico Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from on June 27, at ———. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4047.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, the 30th inst. at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Ngankin, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, May 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachi Maru, Capt. E. Matsumoto, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, May 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Kutwo, 2,664 tons, Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, May 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Capt. Philip, will leave on Friday, June 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, June 2 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, May 30 at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tls. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The str. Kiangteen, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Thursday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sinkiang, Capt. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, June 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, June 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on June 8, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 2 p.m., on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wenchow, Capt. A. McDodwell, will leave on Thursday, May 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, May 31. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and DALNY.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Singan, Capt. G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Thursday, May 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungchow, Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 31, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 2, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation oC.'s str. Hunan, Capt. W. J. French, will leave on Saturday, June 2, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien Capt. A. S. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 5, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on June 11, at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 1 p.m., on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—s.s. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Holhow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

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Sailings to Manila and Hongkong

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
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ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., Agents.
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(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

			arr.	leave.
"MEXICO MARU"	...(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Yamaguchi	June 26,	27
(For Hongkong)			arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	...(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Suruga	July 4,	5

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen			arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	..(2,610 tons)	Capt. K. Saito	June 9,	11
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.			arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	..(1,269 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi	...June 6	8

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to India, South America, Australia, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.
Tel. Nos. 4047, 4234.

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MONTREAL and NEW YORK.

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MONTEAGLE 12,720 Tons

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G. M. JACKSON, General Agent Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 Tons	June 15	1917
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	June 25	"
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	July 6	"
"KOREA MARU"	20,000 "	July 20	"
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	July 30	"

SHINYO MARU sails June 4th for Hongkong direct.

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Peria Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine, and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent*,
Telephone No. 3229. 52 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JUNE 26, SEPT. 8, NOV. 19.

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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 12, AUG. 26, NOV. 6.

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NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

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Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

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N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

	Tons		
KATORI MARU**	19,000	———	June 3
KAMO MARU	16,000	———	June 10
KASHIMA MARU** ...	19,000	———	June 28

**For Liverpool.

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai,	June 13, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. J. Noma,	June 26, 1917
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	July 21

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	June 2
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	June 5
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	June 9
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 12
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	June 16

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	June 1

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	May 31
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	June 7

FOR JAPAN.

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	June 9
KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai,	June 13

FOR HONGKONG.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	———	June 8, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	June 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	July 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Aug. 14, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

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SAVE TIME AND MONEY.— The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, conects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

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Eggs $2.75 setting. Thousands of birds for sale. Anyone interested in poultry is invited to inspect our farm.

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133 People Missing From Spanish Vessel

Colombo Consul Included; Boat Goes Down in Five Minutes, In Bad Storm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 27.—A telegram addressed to Reuter's Agency, the place of origin of which has been suppressed, reports the sinking of the C. de Elzaguerre, a Spanish mail-boat and states that 133 of the passengers and crew are missing.

It says that the vessel sank in five minutes, on a very dirty winter night, when tremendous seas were running. The second officer's boat, with some passengers, was swept away.

Almost simultaneously, the vessel broke in half. No other boat was afloat. The survivors escaped by a miracle and were compelled to row for hours, baling the boat without ceasing and in very scanty attire.

The persons missing include the Spanish Consul at Colombo. The second officer's boat contained twenty-two persons.

1917 Shipping Same As When War Began

If Ratio Of Destruction Keeps Up Allies Will Lose Less Than Eighth This Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 26.—The question of the submarine menace came up for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday. Admiral Lacaze, the Minister of Marine, said: "I have never denied the submarine peril, but what I did say was that the submarine peril will not bring about our defeat. The Germans, through the medium of one of their Admirals, boasted that they would bring Britain and France to their knees in a few weeks, but, after a thorough study of the figures, I can justify my words, which are corroborated by Lord Milner and Mr. Lloyd George, that they will not beat us with their submarine campaign."

The Minister of Marine continued: "On August 1, 1914, the total tonnage of Allied and neutral vessels was about 40,500,000. The losses caused by the enemy up to the end of last year were 3,840,000 tons, to which must be added 1,700,000 lost through the risks of navigation.

"Within the same period, the Allies built 4,020,000 tons of shipping and took 990,000 tons of prizes, so that, at the beginning of 1917, the amount of tonnage at the disposal of the Allies and neutrals was about the same as when the war began.

"From January 1 to the end of April, our losses amounted to 2,500,000 tons. If the rest of the year is as unfavorable as the first four months, the losses for the year will amount to 7,500,000 tons, against which the set-off for new ships, without reckoning the German ships seized by the United States, will be 4,850,000 tons. Could anyone suppose that this reduction out of forty million tons would be sufficient to starve the Allies out?

"Last year, France imported from over-seas 2,800,000 tons of cereals and 21,000,000 tons of coal and the quantities lost by torpedoing were less than one per cent. It is true that the figures are higher in the present year, but they still remain very little. How could it be argued, in face of these figures, that there is a blockade of the coast?"

GEDDES' ASSISTANTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—The appointment of a number of experts is announced in connection with Sir Eric Geddes' department at the Admiralty. These include General Collard, to control construction and the purchase of merchant vessels, transports, etc; Sir Vincent Raven, who is responsible for the manufacture and purchase of ordnance and Admiral Lawrence Power, who will control the general management of the dockyards.

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Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:—

1. March, "Nelly Bly" .....Kappey
2. Overture, "Mignon" .....Thomas
3. Waltz, "Love's Last Words" Cremieux
4. Selection, "Manola" .....Lecocq
5. Song, "Killarney" .....Balfe
6. Selection, "The Chieftain" Sullivan

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Wong, Mr. Ling, Mr. Hoign, Miss Dawson, Mr. Lampert, Mr. S. Ambrose and Mr. Finkham.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Vancouver:—Mr. A. Dallas, Mr. G. F. A. Allsopp, Lieut. H. A. Abraham, Lieut. F. H. Boone, Mr. A. Constantian, Mr. S. H. Ellis, Mrs. E. T. Gregory, Major and Mrs. C. P. Halcomb Mr. J. J. Kerris, Mr. G. C. Mills, Mr. A. Parker, Dr. O. D. Wood, Mr. H. Gore Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burchard, Mrs. C. L. Smith, Mr. P. H. Lacon, Mr. Oudin, Mr. M. S. Harriston, Mr. R. M. Gilmore, Mr. P. Harrold, Capt. G. W. M. Smith, Miss H. E. Boughton, Lieut. D. F. Finlayson, Mr. J. M. Darraah, Mr. R. L. Elmer, Mr. E. J. Hazen, Mr. E. Huber, Mr. A. G Lawezzari, Capt. Wm. McDonald, Dr. G. P. Smith, Mr. H. J Rosenkrantz, Mr. C. R. Bennett Mr. C. A. Beal, Miss D. Beal, Mr. M. Keefe, Mrs. M. McCleary Mr. Hostetter, and Mr. J. S. Gray.

Vessels To Arrive

From London
- Suwa Maru .....June 12

From San Francisco, etc.
- China .....June 13
- Ecuador .....June 2
- Shinyo Maru .....June 2

From Tacama
- Mexico Maru .....June 27

From Seattle
- Shidzuoka Maru .....June 6

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Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching

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Materials of every description for Engineering

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The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

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For further information, please apply to—

68-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4888

Crops Of Hungary Damaged By Frost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, May 28.—Frost has seriously damaged the crops in Hungary.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Lungkow on Monday.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today, about 6 a.m.

The water mark at Hankow on the 25th instant was 26' 6", at Kiukiang on the following day 27' 9", and at Wuhu on the 27th 16' 4".

On the 25th May, 1917, the old Newchwang Lightvessel was removed from her station and the new lightvessel placed in position. The new lightvessel is built of steel, is 92 feet in length and 26 feet in beam, and is painted Red, with the name "Newchwang" on her sides in White letters. The light, which is exhibited from a lantern surmounting a steel tower, is Diuptic, Double Flashing, of the Fourth Order, showing two White flashes in quick succession every 10 seconds. The power of the flash is about 18,000 candles. The light is elevated 35 feet above the sea and should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 11 nautical miles. In foggy or thick weather an automatic acetylene fog gun will be operated, giving one report every 30 seconds. If the lightvessel be driven from her proper station, the usual light will not be shown, but a fixed Red light will be exhibited at each end of the vessel during the night and a Red flag hoisted during the day.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking is expected to arrive here from Tientsin tomorrow.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Wuhu:—Mr. Gregory.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albengs	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4382	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 3	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	9 p
May 27	Dalny	Chelan maru	1734	Jan.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	O. Rickmer.	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
May 24	New York	Eurymedon	3361	Br.	B. & S.	HWY
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
May 29		Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 8	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co	KMAW
May 23	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 27	Japan	Hazel Dollar	2898	Br.	R. Dollar	B III
May 16	Wenchow	Irene	838	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KND
May 26	Nagasaki	Ivan Asbelev	1057	Rus.	Geddes & Co.	KMAW
May 16	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	BI
May 28	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 28	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1246	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
[illegible]	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidan	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Meitoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
May 28	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
May 6	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	Int. D.
May 20	Japan	Pyrrhus	4879	Br.	B. & S.	BV
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	8818	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IV
May 17	Hankow	Siangtan	729	Br.	B. & S.	TKDD
May 28	Otaru	Sapporo maru	991	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	9 p
May 27	Saddle Island	Sakigake maru	88	Jap.	N.K.K.	9 p
May 27	Hankow	Tachi maru	1838	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
May 28	Antung	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

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From London
- Suwa Maru .....June 12

From San Francisco, etc.
- China .....June 13
- Ecuador .....June 2
- Shinyo Maru .....June 2

From Tacama
- Mexico Maru .....June 27

From Seattle
- Shidzuoka Maru .....June 6

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 1330 = 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2035	834	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22 4	1950	1020
2345	1113	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1650	710
000	1128	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	240	. .	1040

Local S.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Centra arr.	—	1637	1911
1143	1500	—	148	dep. Isangchow dep.	—	1332	558
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	—	1048	1138
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:		220	:	—	:	8.
815	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	223	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	0¹³	—	318	arr Yenchowfu dep.	—	343	1311
1315	028	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	329	1254
1554	318	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	129	1032
1815	440	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2346	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	0.
631	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2359	507
1156	823	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1954	1412
1211	840	—	—	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1945	1412
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10 B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	
2301	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsaohsang Branch Line			
930	1358	2158	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1220	2000	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1435	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	532	1125	1858	d. Taochwang d.	708	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST."

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 | = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.30	9.00	12.30	16.30	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.08	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.50	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	3.14.20	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.R.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.30		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.R.R.	..
TIENTSIN { arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
TIENTSIN { dep.	..	..	..	..	11.40	Day	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	13.12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	0.31	P.R.R.	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	18.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20		..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.30	16.55	23.20
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.05	9.32	12.50	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.51	13.40	16.53	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.28	20.50	5.28
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.41	15.58	18.21	..	6.17
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.29	..	8.13
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30	..	7.05

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	19.00	19.35	22.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	19.27	20.02	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	19.35	20.30	22.45

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.10	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	9.21	21.43
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.40	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.46	22.08

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.39*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Songkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15.28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18.57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	....	16.46	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang Aa dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17.55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14.40	16.30
Chang Aa dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.28	17.07
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12.30	15.57	18.36
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Songkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.19	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	.. .	17.22	18.33	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18.43	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....

Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18.00
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.05
Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

An Extraordinary Attraction Now At The New World !!!

Direct from the San Francisco Exposition, and now on exhibition at the New World, is

Nettie, "THE FAT GIRL"

the World's largest woman. An American by birth, who has shown in all the largest cities in the United States, and who has taken the First Prize at the Great Panama Pacific Exposition for being the heaviest lady for her height in existence.

This lady is 5 ft 3 inches in height, weighs 487 pounds, is 85 inches around chest. 92½ inches hip, and 53 inches waist measurement. She wears a No. 8 shoe.

This is her first appearance in the Far East. Shown to over 25,000 people in Manila, and one of the leading attractions at the Manila Carnival.

On exhibition from 2 p.m. until 10 p.m. daily, commencing Thursday, May 31st, 1917.

13998 J 5

International Savings Society

HEAD OFFICE
5 Avenue Edouard VII

WHERE and HOW can one invest money?

We offer you an opportunity to place money with absolute safety and a possibility of large return.

For particulars apply to the General Managers;

J. BEUDIN
and
M. SPEELMAN

Telephone 3929

Representative will call on request.

"RUSSIAN TRIO"

Violin, 'Cello and Piano, First-Class Musicians with very best references from English, French and Russian Newspapers. Splendid repertoire, artistic execution. Free from 8th June, 1917.

Address Correspondence up to 8th June, c/o Russian Consulate, Hankow: and from June 12th, c/o Russian Post Office, Shanghai.

13950

CULTY DAIRY Co., Limited

505 Avenue Joffre.
Tel. West 101.

Pure Milk

OWING to an increase in our herd of cattle we are now in a position to supply additional customers with Milk.

CULTY DAIRY Co., Limited

13964

NOTICE

IT is hereby notified that the Pharmacy of the Eden Dispensary has been in my charge since the 1st of January, 1917, and that its management is entirely separate from that of the other departments of the said dispensary.

Signed. C. K. YII,
Manager of Pharmacy.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

We hold large and complete stocks

OF

WINES AND SPIRITS

and are in a position to supply

The Trade With Quality

AT

Exceptionally Low Rates

Correspondence Solicited

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

Olivier Building

18 Nanking Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after June 1st the name of the above building will be changed to Central Building, under entirely new management and proprietorship.

A few good Rooms can be booked now.

13977

A. D. C.
"BLIGHTY"
MILITARY MUSICAL MEDLEY

In aid of
British Women's Work Fund.
at the
Lyceum Theatre
May 31st and 2nd June.
Booking now open at Moutrie's

Performance on Thursday, 31st May, in aid of Funds for Xmas Gifts to Volunteers from China.

Performance on Saturday, 2nd June, in aid of Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund.

Positively the last night
Performances start prompt 9 p.m.

Usual Prices.

13744

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ESTHER ROBINS, Deceased.

Cause No. 577
Estate No. 214
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Esther Robins, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, on or before the 9th day of November, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Executrix.

JENNY WEINBERG,
Executrix.
40 Nanzing Road, Shanghai.

Dated, May 9, 1917. 13777

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE

COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

MANILA ROPE

AND

Other Philippine Products—Samples and prices furnished upon request.

H. J. BELL & CO.,

P. O. Box 239. 117 Dasmarinas, Manila.

ANTIMONY REGULUS.
(99% pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

13721

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

For the convenience of our Customers at Mokanshan and Kuling, we have opened branches there earlier than usual, and can now supply

Hardware and all Kinds of Household Requisites.

Mokanshan Branch at Yin Shan

Kuling Branch Opp. Hu Ching Fang Hotel

JUST ARRIVED
South African Tobacco

Manufactured by Taddy & Co., Cape Town, South Africa.

High-class pipe tobacco retailed in the following sizes and prices:—

"Royal Charter" Smoking Mixture in tins of ¼ lb..... $0.75
"Outpost" Smoking Mixture in tins of ¼ lb..... $0.60
"Buffalo" Transvaal Tobacco in 2 oz. Bags, $0.20 per bag

Once tried, always liked. Order early as the above is only a small trial shipment.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

34 Nanking Road.

TSINGTAU, NORTH HINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel
(Formerly Strand Hotel)
Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annexe

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Motoring, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery. Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel [Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links]. A Good British Doctor is in attendance at the Hotels. Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all informatio please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

THE offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to public business TODAY, May 30, 1917, DECORATION DAY.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, May 28, 1917. 13992

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

THE Company will open a FIRE DEPARTMENT at their new premises No. 7 Kiukiang Road, Third Floor, on 1st June, 1917.

Telephone No. Central 1944.

Fire policies issued at current rates.

By order of the Court of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS, Secretary.

Shanghai, 29th May, 1917. 13988

Decoration Day

THE American Post Office will be closed TODAY, May 30th, 1917.

Ed. H. EVERETT,
Postmaster.

13933

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

Undertakes translations of the following nature:

Letters, Contracts, News, Essays, Novels, Sciences, Advertisements, Regulations, Poems, Official Statements, Arts Descriptions, etc., etc.

from English into Chinese, and vice versa. Our translator is an expert with great experience. Translation is guaranteed. Speediness with satisfaction a specialty. Terms, from $3.00 per 1,000 words. Catalogue Free. For particulars address:

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.
21 Foochow Road, Shanghai.
Telephone 3525.

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL $6,000,000

in shares of $10 each (Straits currency full paid)

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum, which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

13860

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Grand Opening Performance

Friday, May 25th
at 9.15 p.m.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Phone 1946

One small bedroom vacant, with all comforts.

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

Apply to Box No. 184.
THE CHINA PRESS.

13976

TO LET, furnished bed-sitting room with verandah, facing south, English. Breakfast if required. Also attic. Apply 57 Range Road.

13997 M 31

TO LET: In Central district, cool and no mosquitoes, nice, large room, with board. Suitable for two bachelors or married couple. $150. For one $90. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

14001 J 2

WESTERN DISTRICT, near tram, superior accommodation for bachelors or married couple. Large airy room, facing south, also attic room. Stabling, garden. Apply to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

13973 M 30

TO LET, with board, well-furnished balcony room with bathroom, also small room. Terms moderate. 12-a Quinsan Gardens.

13955 M 31

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent for summer months, small furnished house, with garden and tennis court, good location. Three adults. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

14004 J 2

WANTED at once by a German, a furnished flat or house, for two months or longer. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

13961 M 30

STORES TO LET

STORE TO LET: one large modern store, in most prominent position in Shanghai; large plate glass windows, back entrance with yard and godown, for immediate occupation. Low rental. Apply to Box 95, THE CHINA PRESS.

13970 J 2

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES to let at 15 Nanking Road. Apply to Raven Trust Co., Ltd. 15 Nanking Road.

13685 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, land surveyor (young), late officer British Army, seeks appointment with British or Allied firm. Experienced, with good references, etc. Please apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS.

13984 M 31

WANTED: well-educated and energetic young Britisher, possessing a good knowledge of general office work, and speaking Mandarin and interior dialects fluently, seeks position in British or American firm. Willing to travel to or be stationed in any port of China. Please apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

13985 M 31

ACCOUNTANT or assistant, Englishman, with thorough knowledge of accounts and general office work, seeks position from 1st June. Ten years' commercial experience in the East. Address British Post Office Box No. 354.

13982 M 31

WANTED: Experienced (lady) stenographer and typist desires position. Apply to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.

13974 M 31

IF you want a good Japanese servant, apply to Iwyaya, No. C-1562 Kashing Road, Shanghai.

13959

STENOGRAPHER and typist (lady), good knowledge of French, open for engagement June 1st. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.

13923 M 30

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED experienced Japanese amah for two children. State salary and give references. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

14003 M 30

WANTED: For American Consular office in North China, Chinese interpreter and clerk. Must be able to speak Mandarin dialect and take shorthand notes. Salary Gold $960 per annum; permanent position to satisfactory man. Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS

14005 J 2

HOUSES TO LET

KULING BUNGALOW to let, reduced rental. Full particulars on application to T. D. Begg, 17 Peking Road.

13966 M 30

TO LET, an unfurnished flat in Range Road, consisting of two large airy rooms with verandah, bathroom and kitchen attached, facing south. Apply to Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS.

13962 M 30

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Allison piano, specially built for the tropics. In excellent condition. $400. May be seen at the Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

13999

WANTED, second-hand gentleman's bicycle, in good condition and of good make. Offers to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

14000 M 30

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

Born 1915.
Still Existing.

WIDLER & CO. 太司公平 W CHUNGKING

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China.